THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,517—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
h April	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9606
h May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOMBA	10990
"	EGYPT	7912	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9611
June	PERSIA	7951	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7922
"	CALEDONIA	7308	....	...
"	DEVANHA	9092	MALWA	10933
July	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10612
"	ARABIA	7933	....	...
"	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
"	EGYPT	7912	....	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (Tuesday on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

AGENTS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
PASSAGE — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
of Naples	5739	.....	" 17
Hall	5321	" 30	...
of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
of Lahore	7000	.....	" 15
of York	7705	.....	July 15
of Paris	9200	.....	" 19
of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
Hall	5321	.....	" 24
of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
of Athens	5594	October 1	...
of York	7705	.....	Nov. 2
of Bengres	6973	.....	" 18
of London	9000	.....	" 24
Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 9
of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
of Athens	5594	.....	" 29

Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

First Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Large Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess, having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

The Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Decks. Steamers free of charge.

Special concession granted to families, Railway employees, Medical Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay on account of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

from Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. H. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Lt. Client Medicine Co. 33 Lavender Sq. Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 27th April	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 28th April.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon. 1st May	11 a.m.*	P D & C M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer, *Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 27th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Fortnightly)

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, on Wednesday, the 3rd May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on Thursday, 18th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, sailing on or about 6th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arabian Gulf, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

25th April, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.	
Koerber	... 5423	A. Foresti	1st May	1911
Bohemia	... 4234	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Africa	... 4719	E. Seberich	1st June	"
Koerber	... 5423	A. Foresti	1st July	"
Africa	... 4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug.	"
Koerber	... 5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.	"
Africa	... 4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr.	"
Bohemia	... 4234	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5910	R. Dannecker	26th April.
Austria	7353	J. Baicich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 855 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 to 585
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	B. Cobol	6046	25th April 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
a Margraf	3,680	Ible	3rd May, 1911.
b Kanzler	3,000	Schutt	19th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

2/, Mellow Street, Bombay 1st April, 1911.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£	800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
		Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

SMOKERS REQUISITES.

STERLING HALL-MARKED SILVER

STERLING BRITISH WORKMANSHIP.

CIGARETTE CASES—Rs. 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, 36, 42, 50 to 70.
" BOXES—7×3½×2, Rs. 70; 5¼×3½×1¾, Rs. 88; 7¼×3½×1⅞, Rs. 110.
" and Cigar holders in Silver Tubes, Rs. 7/8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18.
" STANDS, Rs. 20, 24.
CIGAR CASES—Rs. 40, 50, 60, 70, 80.
" BOXES 8×5½×2⅞, Rs. 210; 9×5½×3, Rs. 215.
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" JARS—All Silver Rs. 95, Wedgewood Silver mounted, Rs. 42.
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THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

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MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	ALMONDS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	NOUGAT
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PRALINES
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KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
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ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	... "	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kuala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama.
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

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LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

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Standard Oil Company of New York,

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LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant		in tins and bulk

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

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THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class Houses of Italy and France.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatics, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the Causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

BLANKETS 8. 4/. 9/18

A warranted cure for all sequelæ or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "CASTALIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning. Holders of through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 24th April, 1911.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1911, for the DEMOLITION and the REMOVAL of the MATERIALS of the undermentioned buildings, in the compound of the Small Causes Court, Bombay. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right, to reject any Tender or Tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender. Tender forms and conditions or sale will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by Agents.

Serial No.	Distinguishing No.	Names of Buildings.
29	1	Court House.
	2	Clerks' Office used as a Summons Court.
	3	Clerks' Office and Treasury.
	5	Open shed for auction sales.
	6	Judges' stables and godown.
	7	Shed for attached property.
	8	Godown and water room.

J. WALKER,
For Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 24th April 1911.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

FOR SALE.—OFFERS will be received up to 10th May 1911, by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, for the purchase of

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE TUG "ELEPHANTA" with all Stores and Fittings that are on board of her on that date.

The vessel was bought as an iron paddle wheel tug in 1867.

She is 100' long, 15'-6" broad and is 127 gross tonnage.

Purchaser must remove the vessel from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at his own expenses and risk.

Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard or at the moorings.

Twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender; balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard or moorings.

No other stipulations than above are necessary.

Application to view the vessel and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

The Director does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 10th April 1911.

WANTED.

A PERSIAN knowing Matric or UNDER-GRADUATE, for Harris High School, Palitana, pay according to qualifications. Apply before 10th May.

NARONDAS KALIDAS,
Superintendent of Education,
Palitana State.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SUITLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WE SEND YOU FREE

A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.

Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz, Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
ANOTHER EXCELSIOR SUCCESS.
"JOANNA OF BRAGANZA"
An episode in the military career of this famous Knight.
A Picture full of tragedy and pathos.
BRILLIANT SCENES.
A THRILLING WAR STORY.

"FOOLSHEAD"
THE STUCK-UP MAN.
See his adventures at the tea party after buying seccotine. This funniest picture shown in Bombay for weeks
AND
A PROGRAMME FULL OF THOROUGHLY
Enjoyable and entertaining Pictures.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
AT
POPULAR PRICES.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
TUESDAY, 25th APRIL,
SPORTS
FINALS
The Championship Cup and Trophy will be presented to the Winners at the close of the Session.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent, per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

THE IDEAL

BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented Hair oil of high medicinal properties cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO, &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots.

THERE IS SATISFACTION INDEED IN ITS USE.

Rs. 1-5 per Phial (Post Free).

SIDDHA MAKARADHWAJA.

Compound powder of gold, prepared by scientific process from pure gold, cures all sorts of Fevers, allays Anorexia and Loss of Appetite, dispels all sorts of Neuralgic pain, removes every kind of disorder of the respiratory organs, and regulates and improves the digestive function. It infuses considerable power into the nerves and enables the constitution to bear any amount of strain and trouble. It is the best and potent alterative in the Hindu Pharmacopia.

Price per tolal Rs. 80; A week's measure Rs. 3 only

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, Chemical Society (U.S.A.), &c., &c,
Nos 18-1 & 19, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD,
CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Rs. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

AUCTION SALE, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, Late Mr. Soundy and others Furniture, Piano, Victoria, Horse, etc., at Orient House, opposite Colaba Railway Station.

WANTED.—A NURSE to look after child of two and infant. AYAH kept. Apply Mrs. HARROLD, Shai-i-bagh, Ahmedabad.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Farikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply to the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 25th April.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Orient House, Colaba Reclamation, just opposite Colaba Railway Station, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, rich glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, sweet toned cottage piano by Schaeffer and Schneider, in very good order, handsome Parian statues and figures, old china large size jars, pictures, fish aquariums on bronze stands, black marble clock, table ornaments, bicycle wheel rubber-tyred victoria, bay waler gelding, harness, foot sewing machine, etc., the property of the late A. F. Soundy, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPESTY, at Mangas Senoy Lane, near the Bhatia Bagh, within the Fort of Bombay.

High Court, in Insolvency No. 11 of 1911, in the matter of Gordhandas Nathoo Laljee, an adjuged Insolvent.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Gordhandas Nathu Laljee, the insolvent above-named, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Hari Dharamsey of the said property, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1911, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) in the afternoon, the following landed property, on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government land situate at Mangas Senoy Lane or Street, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 741 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under Collector Old No. 512, New No. 5616, Old Survey No. 949, and New Survey No. 8871, together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under A Ward No. 2588-89, Street No. 30-32, and bounded as follows:—That is to say: on or towards the north by the property of Goculdas Tejpal, on or towards the south by the property of Dwarkadas Damodar, on or towards the east by the said Mangas Senoy Lane or Street, and on or towards the west by the property of Jeram Lakhmidas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhowjee, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th April, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 CASKS CEMENT.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 25th inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.) near the Prince's Dock, in Messrs. TURNER HOAR and Co.'s Jetha, the following damaged goods on account of the concerned.—

T. H. C.—72 casks cement.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-Goods, Twist, Papers, Stationary, Medicine, Cassia, etc.

Under instructions from the Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at the Patent Slip, Mazagaon, on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by fire and water, ex s. s. Netravati.—

About 52 packages twist; piece-goods, paper, medicine, sewing thread, glass beads, stationery, sago, cassia, red earth, dry fruits, soapnuts, ghandy drugs, gunnies, copra, groundnuts, etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 25th April, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 28th April.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Khatao Bhavan," on Khatao Road, near the Colaba Railway Station, very valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood French-polished and mahogany stained drawing, dining and bed room furniture, made to order, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, mirror almirahs, ebonized grand square piano by Schiedmayer, sideboard dumbwaiter, dining tables and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown pressess, tables and teapoys, single and double bedsteads, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table, hall and hanging lamps, table ornaments, rich carpets, curtains, ice box, cooking utensils etc., the property of C. W. HOPKINSON, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view this noon.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 25th April, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Connaught House," No. 5 Queen's Road, behind the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also carved, Ratnagiri and English made furniture, rich furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, Mackenzie and others, rich glass and crockery ware one large English telescopic dining table for 24 persons, 24 leather cushions chairs to match, large size boards and dumbwaiters, rich platedwere, large carpets, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas, English cabinets, chiffoniers, rich ornaments, oleographs and oil paintings, Persian rugs, one revolving top writing table, revolving office chair, library cupboards, telescopic table and hanging lamps, one cottage piano by Blathner, in very good order, teakwood square and side teapoys, cane chairs, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, brass and iron bedestead with horse hair mattress, Cambay carpets and dhuries, cloth and gown pressess large copper tubs and utensils, one large ice box with fittings, one English rubber-tyred Stanhope phaeton by Peters, nearly new, suitable for single and pair etc., etc.

The property of Major-General J. C. Swann, C. B. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 25th April, 1911.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA."
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!
Kanarese Edition in the Press!!
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GRATIS and POST-FREE.
Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS.
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co. Limited: KEMP & Co., &c..

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

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GRIMAULT & Co.'s
'ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

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Bombay Gazette

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1909.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [24th April 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Box Bullions.	76,800	London ...	Indian Specie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 21st April, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	72	83,129
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	49	58,659

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 4 1-2 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' Sight Credits. For Bank remittance the enquiry has been small, and private bills are by no means plentiful. Far Eastern rates are firmer.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.	
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.	
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.	
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d,	from 12th May
Do. do France	...171 1-4	
Do. do Marks	...139	
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...134 1-4	
Shanghai "	...129 3-4	
Japan "	...149 3-4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 for Cash and the near Settlement and declined 1-16 during the day closing as under. A small business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	95	15 0
1st Settlement	... "	95	15 0
2nd "	"	96	0 6

BULLION :—
Closing quotations in London on Saturday were 1-16 higher both for ready and for delivery in two months at 24 13-16 and 24 15-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 53 7-8. The local market opened at 62 10-16 ex duty for ready bars and has remained steady. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	24	0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62	15 0
" 1st settlement	... "	63	2 0
" 2nd Settlement	... "	61	5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
In spite of the continued advance in the home markets, our market opened quiet but steady with little or no change in contract rates. Fine Broach April delivery is steady, but for May there is little enquiry for any description. At the close the market is easier as under, many quotations being nominal in the absence of business.

For ready cotton the enquiry by shippers was small, and mills were only buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs.	352-6	April
Do do do	"	355-6	May
Do do Khandesh	"	303	do
F G do do	"	296	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	"	319	do
Do do Bengals	"	305	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	"	358-9	do
Do H C Westerns	"	338	do
Do M G do	"	344	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	303	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	"	244	January
Fine M G Bengal	"	269	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	12,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	Nil "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·87	7·85	7·80	7·74
+03	+03	+04	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·49	7·10	6·90	6·81	6 82
+03	+03	+02	+02	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	12	2 0 B. T.
April-May ...	... "	12	13 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	7	3 0 B. T.
Yellow Gaurzat ready ...	"	7	13 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6	10 0 B. T.

SINGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51	8 0
Mimbra ...	"	52	8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	56	0 0
Red Jubbulpore ...	"	43	8 0
Black Kutai ...	"	43	0 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35	8 0
Forward	... Rs.	36	8 0

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	23	0 0 to 24 0 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10	2 0 R. T.
April-May	... Rs.	10	13 0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone steady.

We Quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	43	8 0
Small	... Rs.	41	8 0

WHEAT :—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

White Delhi April-May	Rs.	4	14	0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,640
Bank of Burma ...	...	...	134
Bank of India ...	...	...	64 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	76 1-2
Indian Specie ...	...	...	51

MILLS.

Central India Spg. and W. Co., Ld.			1,675
David ...	...	...	371 1-4
Kohinoor ...	...	...	642 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,655
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	159 X D

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay F. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			129 1-2
Bombay F. S. & T. C. Preference...			170
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...			231 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...	...	1,130
Shirmjpur Mining Syndicate ...			16

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	...	...	477 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	13,915 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	12,802 owts.
Linseed ...	...	...	61,975 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	10,007 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	860 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	7,295 "
Groundnuts..	...	...	2,824 "
Castorseed...	...	...	7,370 "
Rice ...	...	...	3,993 "
Myrabollams.	...	...	2,545 "
Cottonseed...	...	...	10,782 "
Mowrapeed...	...	...	Nil "
Gram ...	...	...	1,509 "
Jowar ...	...	...	118 "
Mahe ...	...	...	Nil "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 22nd April, 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 13th April 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 13. Rs.	April 22. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,67,16,445	1,77,90,804
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,21,90,351	10,41,88,505
Post Bills ...	10,633	9,734
Sundries ...	23,02,298	24,07,321
	14,17,19,727	14,48,96,414
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,50,79,271	1,50,76,037
Other authorised Securities	9,25,025	8,85,250
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,24,63,008	2,19,53,083
Loans do. do. ...	4,57,84,401	4,89,76,300
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,13,81,151	2,11,46,129
Dead Stock ...	2,78,534	2,78,534
Stamps ...	6,081	6,000
Bullion ...	13,64,989	15,84,206
Balances with other Banks.	7,59,140	7,78,795
Sundries... ...	3,61,369	3,87,192
Cash ...	3,38,66,788	3,38,24,888
	14,17,19,727	14,48,96,414

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—209 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 5 bales wool, Graham and Co ; 22 bales wool, M Cassam ; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—350 cwts old canvas pieces, S Moosaji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Corunno s—100 cwts kapoorcatchi root, R Jivandas and Co ; 300 cwts wilemace, M Jafferbhoy ; 101 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Langton Hall s—2,800 cwts linseed and 5,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Scindia s—903 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bossuna s—7,500 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Ariadne Christine s—18,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 7,686 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Langton Hall s—16,001 cwts maize, Sanday and Co ; 4 bales silk kakoon Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Cumming s—25 bales hemp, K Visram ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—112 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 210 bales cotton, A Moritz.

Sandmouth s—2,000 cwts linseed, A Maganlal ; 2,000 cwts linseed, M Valubhdas ; 100 cwts linseed, Tata Sons and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed S Cooverji ; 2,039 cwts linseed, D Nanji ; 296 bales cotton, H Assoo ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Bukherzen s—24,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

Iddesleigh s—4,001 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 797 cwts mustardseed, 12,000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros : 4,973 cwts linseed, S Cooverji ; 1,001 cwts linseed. G Bhimji ; 13,500 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts poppyseed, K Dewchand ; 20,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Moltkelfels s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Dunbarmoor s—20,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Iddesleigh s—2,001 cwts linseed 600 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros ; 950 bales hemp, M Moolji; 231 cwts turmeric, J Mackintosh and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 550 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 200 cwts turmeric R Morarji and Co ; 500 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts poppyseed, K Dewchand ; 2,014 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 9,000 cwts linseed, 10,000 cwts teelseed and 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 400 cwts zedory, R Morarji.

Dunbarmoor s—220 bales cotton, Madon Bhimji and Co ; 200 cwts turmeric, 105 cwts mustard seed, 1,000 cwts weed seed, Baner and Kranz ; 550 bales cotton, Edwart Latham and Co; 220 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy.

Moultkelfels s—397 bales hemp Kiddle Reeves and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Humayun s.—982 cwts linseed, M Valubhdas; 5,000 cwts gingellyseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, 1000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros; 262 cwts bales hemp ; M Moolji and Co ; 200 bales cotton Dewadkar and Co ; 600 bales cotton, 5,001 cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, 1,341 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, 500 cwts castorseed, 4,300 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Countess Warwick s—8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Countess Warwick s—2,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM,

Countess Warwick s—2,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros 2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyds and Co.

LOR BARCELONA.

Langton Hall s—50 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 220 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 105 cwts turmeric 62 cwts gum G Nurbheram and Co ; 55 bales cotton E Finlay and Co ; 100 cwts mustardseed M Samji.

Verwaerts s—1 case cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdougall s—2,000 cwts poppyseed B S Lloyds and Co.

Iresmere s—300 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Vorwaerts s—1,001 cwts linseed A Blascheck and Co

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—210 cwts turmeric R Damji and Co.

FOR FEUME.

Vorwaerts s—2,022 cwts linseed, Parekh Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—1,326 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha ; 85 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, Goculdas Dossa and Co ; 300 bales cotton, A Blatcheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—1 case gendahorns, M H E Ethoo; 205 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 75 cwts myrabollams, M M Essabhoy ; 1 case ivory, B E Passoji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—75 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros : 250 bales cotton Mitsui Busson Kaisha ; 8 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 3 cwts ivory H Rowji.

FOR MOJI.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Busson Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Busson Kaisha.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England

LEVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following has been received by Messrs. Tata Sons and Co. from their Liverpool friends ;—

AMERICAN COTTON.

The position of cotton has not altered during the past week; in spite of bullish statistics, prices refuse to advance.

We sent our friends yesterday an article from the "New Orleans Times Democrat," giving an analysis of the last Census Report, in which the writer dwelt on the unusually large quantity of linters in this crop, and also shewed that, unless there be a distinct falling off in the present rate of absorption, the visible supply at the end of the season will be less than 200,000 bales!

For the moment, however figures are causing very little concern, least of all on the other side of the Atlantic. Although American spinners' takings have not lost their lead over last year, reports from textile centres there are most pessimistic reading. In fact, nearly all branches of commercial activity seem to be affected by uncertainty regarding the extra session of Congress, which begins to-day. Canadian Reciprocity will of course be the chief matter for deliberation, but renewed anti-option legislation is feared by the cotton exchanges, and manufacturers are restricting engagements until they see whether alterations are to be made in tariff rates.

As for the stock markets, the "New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle" says:—

"Transactions on the Stock Exchange have dwindled to only two or three hundred thousand shares per diem: the unfortunate freight-rate decision chilled the investment demand for securities, so that few large loans have lately been floated."

All this is naturally discouraging to a bull clique which accumulated immense holding on the assumption of a crop of about 11,426,000, as estimated by the Bureau in December. Since then, of course, crop ideas have increased, and the non-appearance of the expected improvement in trade has altered the prospect of a ready sale for this cotton. Our New York correspondent cabled a couple of days ago: No demand for cotton above 14·25 cents, "May basis," and there are signs now that the projected May corner may be abandoned, although the spot interests previously referred to are still reported to be taking over this cotton.

In Lancashire, we are glad to say, there is no abatement of activity, in fact, there has been an increase in the volume of business put through during the week for China and India.

In Europe, however, we again encounter discouraging conditions. Our Mr. Ed. V. Hemelryk, at present travelling through Germany, finds that although a fair volume of business can be obtained, prices are very unsatisfactory, and this is even more accentuated in Austria.

France, of course, has been heavily hampered by the failure of her crops, last season having proved the worst since 1879. And then there has been the change of Ministry, with consequent uncertainty, not only in the sphere of foreign politics, but also in home affairs, in view particularly, of the unpopular income tax, to which the new Government is committed.

As for the new crop the 'Houston Post" of 20th ultimo, said :

"The rain of Saturday night and Sunday morning was general over the entire Gulf Coast and south-central portions of Texas and came at the very psychological moment of the year when it would do the most good."

And since that date reports by cable have been satisfactory.

To sum up the depressing features in the situation are sufficient for the moment to outweigh the strength of statistics, and it seems to us that prices will have to droop to a lower level before general buying can again be attracted. Therefore, while we think our spinner friends would do well to secure their qualities now, in view of the increasing premiums for the better grades, we should advise them to hedge their purchases and also their unsold stock of yarn by sales of futures.

The difference betweeen J-J and J-F has decreased about 9 points during the week, and we feel confident that the present premium for old crop position will diminish considerably as time goes on.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has also been characterised by quiet steadiness, with a fairly active spot demand, and in Bolton a larger business has been done in yarns during the week.

Our Alexandria friends write that that market is generally bullish, a factor which is, in itself, rather unfavorable to higher prices. In the stock and share markets, however, a distinctly improving tone is manifest, and in financial circles the outlook is described as more favorable than ever since the great crisis of 1907. It is evident that the resources of Egypt must have immensely benefited by the sale of a record crop of cotton at prices ranging from T. 22 at the beginning of the season to T. 18 at the present time, considering that, on good authority a price of T. 11 would pay the grower.

New crop reports are favourable, though work is a little behind.

Great interest is centring in the new strains of cotton, particularly "Assil" and "Sakel." This season's sowings of the latter are estimated to indicate a crop of 30,000,000lbs., or a yield equal to an average Sea Island crop from America, with which cotton it may severely compete. As a matter of fact, the present American Sea Island crop is estimated at 90,000 bales, against 96,718 last year, whereas exports so far are only half what they were at this time last season.

We might mention, here the following cable, which we received this morning from New Orleans, La :—"Fine Spinners' and Doublers' Corporation bought 30,000 acres Mississippi stable land."

With regard to prices, we are glad to see, by the way, that the difference between July and November has diminished to 1 point, a decrease of 29·64d since we first advised the straddle on the 26th of January. Generally speaking, we think the present outlook somewhat more favourable to Egyptian cotton than to American.

M-J :—7.43d.	O-N :—6.73d.
J-A :—7.345d.	J-F :—6.68d.

EGYPTIAN :—

May, Liverpool:—9.42-64d.	Alexandria:—T 18.14-32	
Nov. " 9.51-64d.	" T 18.5-32	
MIDDLING :—1910-11	1902-10	1908-9
Highest ... 8.25d.	8.50d.	6.92d.
Lowest ... 7.47d.	6.77d.	4.80d

STOCKS Liverpool :—	1911	1910	1909
American (Bales)	...1,069,000	758,000	1,357,000
Egyptian (") ...	63,820	35,010	71,740

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Bhattia Baug.

THE following notices of motion are given by Mr. G. O. W. Dunn and Mr. Joseph Baptista, to be moved at the next meeting of the Corporation, convened on Monday the 1st proximo :

Mr. G. O. W. Dunn will move.—"That the Commissioner be requested to obtain, with the sanction of Government, from Mr. Wittet, the Consulting Architect to Government, a plan to scale together with a bird's-eye view for the efficient and effective treatment of the area comprising the Bhattia Baug and the surrounding roads and open spaces, due regard being had to (1) the better regulation of the traffic; (2) securing the minimum of interference with carriage traffic by the tramway lines; (3) the safety and convenience of pedestrians and tramway passengers;(4) the provision of shelters and sanitary conveniences of suitable design; (5) the provision of sites for public statues, fountains, or other works of civic adornment; and (6) the desirability of retaining such of the existing trees in the Bhattia Baug as are worthy of preservation without detracting from the general scheme.

"That this Corporation are prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction funds for the purpose up to a maximum of Rs. 1,500."

"GATEWAY OF INDIA."

Mr. Joseph Baptista, will move: "That the Committee appointed under Corporation Resolution No. 29 of 3rd April 1911, be requested to report what works and measures would be required to convert the Apollo Bunder into a worthy Gateway of India in commemoration of their Majesties' visit to India, and to suggest ways and means and the agency that should be employed to give effect to their recommendations."

A number of spies, who it is stated worked together as a gang, have been arrested at Berlin on a charge of having stolen secret mobilisation plans, and of having sold of them to Russia.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NOTLEY—April 22, at Madras, to Sergt. and Mrs T. V. Notley, Ordnance Department, a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mr. E. D. Talati's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute. 7 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Star Attraction. "Joan of Braganza." A Story of the Middle ages.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim :—"'Now' is the watchword of the wise."—ANON.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL,

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 14th instant, which left Aden, at 7 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s s. "Franz Ferdinand" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on the 25th instant.

LOST PROPERTY.—The following articles have been taken charge of by the Police, and are lying at the Head Police office :—Copper pieces, gunny bags, cane chairs, labour eart badges, hats and caps, umbrellas and sticks, piping, rugs, purse and money order receipt, tin trunk, drivers' badges, lady's handbag, bundle of papers, packet of documents, rifle barrel, cycles, papers, plan and guide, shawl, motor-car plate and G. C notes.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Phillips, chef of the Hotel Majestic, residing on the third floor of the old Apollo Hotel building, reports that during his absence from home between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Sunday, some one broke into his premises and carried away currency notes and gold ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 1,274 from a drawer in his bedroom.

ANOTHER THEFT.—Mathuradas Dongersey, a cloth merchant, residing at Matunga, has made a report to the police that his room had been broken into some time during Sunday night, and two gold watches, a gold chain, a set of studs and links, and cash collectively valued at Rs. 254 were stolen.

WEDDING AT THE MAHOMEDAN ORPHANAGE.—An inmate of the Mahomedan Orphanage named Haseena, aged fourteen, was married on Sunday evening to one Hassam Ahmed, a shop-boy, aged twenty. A large company including Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., and other Trustees of the Orphanage, were present at the ceremony which was performed in the Orphanage Building at Chinchpoogly. The girl, who had been an inmate of the Orphanage from the day of its opening, was the recipient of cash presents, which amounted to Rs. 357, on the occasion.

INDIAN MASONIC YEAR-BOOK.—We have received a copy of the Indian Masonic Year-book for 1911-12 which is issued with the sanction of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India. The revised edition is of the usual waist coat pocket size and contains a variety of information which will prove of much use to all Masons of both constitutions in Bombay. It would be improved however by the correction of a number of errors such as in officers' initials and other minor matters.

MR. E. D. TALATI'S LECTURE.—The sixth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 7 p.m., (S.T.) to-day by Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, B. A. The topic selected for the evening is "Old Iran." This will be the first of his lectures on the subject. It will be illustrated with lantern slides and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali etc., as usual.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, this evening :—

March ...	Russe ...	Ganne
Valse ...	The Whirl of the Waltz ...	Linck
Overture ...	Phedre ...	Massanet
Pallet Music ...	William Tell ...	Rossini
Turkish Inter. mezzo ...	On the Bosphorus ...	Lincke
Selection ...	Felissiana ...	Felissier
Two Step ...	Kiwi ...	Reeves

CUTCH MANDVI HIGH SCHOOL FUND.—Previously acknowledged Rs. 11,382 ; Gosai Chanchalgirji of Messrs. Revagirji Coovergirji Rs. 1,000 ; Gosai Ridhgarji Prangirji of Messrs. Geyangirji Nirmalgirji Rs. 1,000 ; Sheth Dayal Purshotum Toprani Rs. 251 ; Vayada Meghajee Parmanand Rs. 250 ; Thakar Purshotum Dhanji Rs. 200 ; Vayada Nemidas Hemraj Rs. 125 ; Shah Maneckchand Pashvir Rs. 125 ; Thakar Kalianji Ookani Rs. 125 ; Thakar Runchhorddas Dayal Kodiya Rs. 125 ; Thakar Dharamsey Goculdas Naranji Rs. 101 ; Thakar Jetha Nanji Rs. 101 ; Shah Amarchand Kanji Rs. 75 ; Shah Damji Vachharaj Rs. 71 ; Thakar Liladhar Damoder Rs. 71 ; Shah Cooverji Khirsey, Shah Dharamsey Karani Nathu, Thakar Damoder Lalji Andhani, Doshi Dharamsey Jashraj, Thakar Keshavji Oomersey, Thakar Goculdas Khimji, Thakar Visanji Liladhar, Thakar Narandas Megji Kingi, Sheth Jamnadas Madhavji Jivandas, Thakar Damoder Bhimji, Thakar Trikamdas Liladhar, Shah Keshavji Doongersey, Shah Dhanji Hirjee, Oza Rajaram Roognath, Shah Lakhamichand Tejsey, and Shah Tejsey Trikamji each Rs. 51; Shah Jetha Devkaran Rs. 41 ; Thakar Hunsraj Nanji Rs. 25 ; and Oza Keshavji Tooljaram Rs. 25 ; total Rs. 15,809.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN E. T. LAMBERT, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th April.

159 Strength.—Sapper W. Finlay having died on the 21st April 1911, is struck off the strength of the Corps from that date.

E. P CUDLIP, Capt. R. A., Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th April.

329. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quaters will be open for practice on Saturdays from 2 to 5 p.m. until further orders.

330.—Members in possession of any article of Equipment will please return the same to Head Quarters at once.

331. Medals.—Members entitled to Corps Medals for Skill at arms and Drill attendance for year 1910-11 may obtain the same on application at Head-Quarters.

332 Adjutant's Office.—It is notified for information that the Adjutant's Office and Armoury at the New Head-Quarters, Council Road, will be open from 1st proximo.

Miniature Range, Clothing Stores &c will remain at Carnac Road.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt. B. V. B.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe in your esteemed paper of the 22nd instant, an article headed, "The Coronation Durbar," by Mr. R. P. Karkaria. He has stated with reference to my letter to your address of the 19th instant, "He was surprised to find another correspondent make the historical blunder that "India was not acquired from the Hindus, but from the Mahomedans, by the English." I however still maintain that India was acquired—not won, as he puts it—from the Mahomedan Emperor, Akbar II, in the early part of the 19th century by a Treaty between him and Lord Lake, for certain sum of money, and that the last of the Mahomedan Dynasty was Bahadur Shah, who was made prisoner in 1857, and removed to Burma where he remained until his death. The Proclamition of 1858 was the document by which India was acquired by the Crown of England, and the Government of India became the heirs or the successors of the East India Company.

Mr. Karkaria says that the Mahrathas seriously thought of assuming the style and title of Emperor for their Prishwa and of crowning him at Delhi. There may be, however, a wide gulf between that thought and the action as in this case; did they do it? No, and consequently the thought could not, and as a matter of fact did not, found a Mahratha Empire, while the Mahome dan Dynasty survived the "intention" of the Mahrathas up to 1857.

I do not wish to enter into a controversy affecting a matter about which there should be no doubt nor do I think that I should impose on your generosity for space. But I wish to state that a handful of Mahrathas from the South, and a handful of Sikhs from the North, would not constitute an Empire, and at this I must leave it.

My mention of the Parsi community was not meant as an insult as Mr. Karkaria has chosen to represent ; but had reference to your correspondent, Mr. Gokhale's statement which suggested that the Hindus were loyal subjects of His Majesty. I only pointed out in reply that Parsis were also loyal subjects and perhaps more so, I must add that my Parsi friends and acquaintances, who form a large circle, have not construed me as Mr. Karkaria has done, who is therefore singular.—Yours etc.

A. M. JACOB.

Waterloo Mansions, April 24.

EDUCATION IN BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the two experimental schools sanctioned by Government for Bassein and Salsette, there is, no doubt, that the selection of Manickpur and Manori is far from statisfactory. As a native of Bassein, I am strongly of opinion that the Manickpur site should be abandoned and the school should, for reasons given below, opened at Babula Tank, which will be a central site and draw the largest number of Christian children. Babula Tank is situated between Manicpur, Chulna and St. Thomas' parish, and connected by Local Board roads, which meet there. The children of Manickpur, Chulna, Guiriz and of villages and hamlets which compose the parishes of St. Thomas, Remedy and Merces will find the Babula Tank site easily accessible and convenient. The population of the parish of St. Thomas is 2,664, of Merces 1,429 and of Remedy is 3,000 :—total 7,093 and inclusive of Manickpur the grand total will be 8,242 souls. From what has been already stated and the figures just cited, I feel sure Government will see the desirability of accepting my suggestion and sanction the establishment of the school at Babula Tank. The suggestion made by the Very Rev. Pera, Mr. J. L Britto and others, who are not conversant with local wants and needs and who can have no direct interest in the matter is far from advantageous, and the sooner it is given up the better. If the local authorities doubt the soundness of my proposal, I would recommend that a Commission or a Committee might be appointed to enquiry into the question and report thereon. I take it that Government desire that the schools they have sanctioned should be largely attended and should prove a real boon and this granted, the absurdity of selecting Manickpur is self-evident. It should also be borne in mind that by establishing the school at Babula Tank, the interests of Manicpur are, in no way, sacrificed. The children of Manickpur can easily attend the school and I do not see what solid objection they can have to the Babula Tank site. The school will flourish and Government will certainly be glad if it makes good progress, as I hope it will.—Yours, &c.,

A BASSEIN CATHOLIC.

Bassein, April 24.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	Amer'ca.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th April, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	24	11	40 a.m.	2	...
Suez	24	2	10 p.m.	...	45

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge. (29-6-C9).

Arabistan Lines right to Ahwaz but continue interrupted beyond. Telegrams for Mohammerah should be addressed "Post Bushire" whence there is a weekly Post every Wednesday. Telegrams should reach Bushire not later than 16 hours (Standard Time) on Tuesday. (29-2-11).

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted. (14-4-11).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora. (19-4-11).

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora Banamichi Itres, Huimangullo San Antonio, Cardenas and Cunduacan Mexico, will not be accepted until further notice. (22-4-11).

According to a Hongkong message, the acting Tartar General of Canton, while returning from an Aviation Meeting at that city, was assassinated by an anti-dynastic reformer, who fired four shots at the official in his chair. The General's Bodyguard fled. When arrested, the assassin said he "was glad there was one Manchu the less."

Seven hundred workmen employed at the Schichau shipbuilding yards, of Danzig, where the battleship "Ersatz Aegir" is being built, have struck work for an increase of wages.

VALUABLE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ariadne Christine, 2,162 tons Captain J W Tindall, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

The steamer Lucerna, 2,072 tons Captain A L French, will sail to-day for Cochin with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain A P Logan sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 950 tons Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,031 tons, Captain J Hamilton, arrived here on Sunday from Glasgow March 25 with a general cargo and passengers.

The Iddesleigh, 2,582 tons, Captain J W Cutcheon, arrived here yesterday from Portsaid, 10th instant with ballast.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain White, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta and Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru, 3,142 tons, Captain H Pyne, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, March 26 with a general cargo.

The Venice S N Co's steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons Captain E Giacopello arrived here yesterday, from Venice March 24 with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

The steamer Zillah 2,412 tons Captain J W Webber, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, 11th inst with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Vadala 2,154 tons Captain J LeBrocq, will sail to-day for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3,253 tons Captain W Kelso sailed yesterday for Liverpool &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....T Hunt, C S 1, R N... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury.....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 24.

Banca.....3794 Collyer.....P & O S N Co
Brezilian.....2438 Snowdon.....G Cotton & Co
Brinkburn.....2420 Jelland.....W & A G & Co
Budrie.....1613 Jones.....B & P S N Co
Birmingham.....2612 McCarter.....
Ceylon Maru.....3142 Pyne.....N Y Kaisha
Castalia.....4031 Hamilton...W & A Graham & Co
Clavercsk.....2440 Taylor...W & A Graham & Co
Dandolo.....3197 Giacopello.....Venice S N Co
Gymeric.....2558 Williams.....E Tajbhoy
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack.....A Yule & Co
Iddesleigh.....2582 Cutcheon.....Liverpool..... T Morrison & Co
King Edward ...2834 Dames.....T Morrison & Co
Lindula.....2183 Butler.....M M & Co
Naddia.....1914 Davidson.....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 White.....T Morrison & Co
Pergia.....4198 Haughton.....P & O Co
Rangoon.....3631 McLinnan.....T Morrison & Co
Said.....602 Baldwin.....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan.....2563 Born.....Shah S N Co
Shirley.....2219 Stone.....The Bombay Co
Waroa.....2564 Maude.....N F.....M M & Co
Zillah.....2412 Webber.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Liverpool	6-5	W & A Graham & Co
B Bassano	2762	Borhall	Hull via Karachi	26-4	J Finlay & Co
D&E Langton Hall	2882	Clement	Manchester	30-4	Killick Nixon & Co
F Vorwaerts	3727	Danneker	Trieste	26-4	A L S N Co
H Islami	1604	Green	Mauritius	23-4	B & P S N Co
K Ardiane Christine	2162	Tindall	Hull	25-4	W & A Graham & Co
L Kanalor	2865	Schult	Durban	19-5	A Strandes & Co
M Irishmere	2326	Hunter	Dunkirk	29-4	W & A Graham & Co
N Ellerslie	2187	Whitehead	Amsterdam	N F	W & A Graham & Co
O Countess Warwick	2568	Prentices	Mostyn Deep	26-4	W & A G & Co
P Clan Stuart	2215	Walker	Malabar Coast	3-5	J Finlay & Co
Q Corunna	2458	Chuckney	Philadelphia	27-4	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Boekbergen	2447	De Hind	Antwerp	29-4 T Morrison & Co
3	Chanda	3051	Tice	Antwerp	26-4 M M & Co
5	Moltkefels	3084	Schneider	Karachi	4-5 W & A Graham & Co
6	F Fardinand	3843	Justman	Kobe	25-4 A L S N Co
7	Koerber	3163	Foresti	Trieste	1-5 A L S N Co
9	Clan McDougall	2970	Sterling	Dunkirk	26-4 James Finlay & Co
10&11	Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	6-5 P & O Co
12	Devanha	4785	Powell	China	26-4 P & O Co
14	Kola	510	Morrison	Busreh	27-4 M M & Co
16	Sidmouth	2605	Jones	Antwerp	29-4 T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	Manager	23-4	Bo S N Co Ld
Curland	760	Ebrahim	Gulf Ports	27-4	Bo S N Co Ld

Outside N

Dumbarmoor	2331	Owens	Hamburg	3 5	W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Castalia	Hamilton	Glasgow, Mar 25
24	Iddesleigh	Cutcheon	Portsaid, Apr 10
	Nadir	White	Calcutta, Mar 24
	Ceylon Maru	Pyne	Kobe, Mar 26
	Dandolo	Giacopello	Venice, Mar 24
	Zillah	Webber	Calcutta, Apr 11

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Madura	Logan	Persian Gulf
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	City of Glasgow	Findlay	Karachi
	City of York	Wilson	Liverpool
	Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained their postclearance yesterday:—

Steamer Ariadne Christine Tindall for Hull.
" Lucerna, French for Cochin.
" Vadala, Brocq, Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Moltkefels for Hamburg.
" Kola for Persian Gulf.
" Homayun for Genoa.
To arrive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
14	Flamingo	Calcutta
18	Clan Macdonald	Coast
22	Mutlah	Calcutta
22	Clan Chattan	Liverpool

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday the 22nd instant at 10 a.m.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi Company's steamer Ischia from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 22nd instant.

The B I S N Company's steamer Jelunga arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 22nd instant and the same Co's steamer Matiana, left Port Said on the morning of the 22nd instant and Co's steamer Mombassa, left Aden on the morning of the 22nd instant.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate:—

The DUKE of ARGYLL

Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES

Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

We have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows:—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty

May 13th—The Crown and Regalia

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	3 10 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

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MAJESTIC HOTEL,

Opposite Apollo Hotel,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NAPIER.

It is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the

NOISELESS NAPIERS

we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIERS, THE PROVED BEST CAR,

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

"Vox"—Not of sufficient interest.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 25th April, 1911.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

The Bombay Department of Agriculture pursues its educational policy with great assiduity, and has just issued a series of three instructive bulletins through the Central Press. First of these is a Note on long-stapled cotton in Sind; the second, on the cultivation of guavas in the Deccan; and the third on groundnuts in the Bombay Deccan. That on cotton is from the pen of Mr. G. S. Henderson, who traces the history of experiments made in Sind and shows that until 1904 all attempts at improving cotton cultivation there were made by people who had no experience of the work in Egypt. In that year Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Director of Agriculture in Bombay, after a tour in Sind, got permission to start experimental works at Dhoro Naro in Thar and Parkar District. From his Egyptian experience he was able to point out that it was all important that the seed should be sown in March and not in June as is the usual custom for indigenous cotton in Sind. This limited the choice of ground to practically the Jamrao canal area, that being the only canal where water could be made available for sowing in time. The experimental farm was removed from Dhoro Naro to Mirpurkhas and seed for sowing fifteen hundred acres was distributed to zemindars on the Jamrao canal. The growers being selected by zemindars, the cultivation was carefully carried out and cotton was in many cases sown in ridges and carefully hoed and weeded. The prices obtained for the produce were poor, as it was found there was no demand. In 1907-08 about six thousand acres were under cultivation, but several untoward circumstances went against the success of the cultivation. Still buyers at auction were found in the first year, but in the second the auctions were a complete failure and the cotton had to be disposed of privately to a Bombay firm at a reduced rate. That was the last year of Egyptian cotton cultivation on the Jamrao, as in 1909 there was a complete failure of water in the canal in early kharif and in 1910 it was decided to remodel part of the canal this year. So in 1912 the field will be again clear for renewed efforts in growing Egyptian cotton and with the advantage of much experience gained from the preceding year's trials. The Jamrao canal area measures about seven hundred thousand acres, of which a hundred thousand might be found suitable for Egyptian cotton in any year. But until the new proposed perennial canals are in operation in Sind, it is not likely that a greater area will be obtained than about twenty thousand acres for Egyptian cotton. Now that arrangements for the disposal of the product are being made, the growth of long-staple cotton in Sind will receive considerable impetus, as it is shown that, provided the cultivator gets twelve rupees or over for eighty-one lbs of seed cotton afifi, it will be more profitable in average years than cultivating Sindhi cotton.

With regard to guavas, dealt with in the second bulletin, the cultivation is recommended as it is simple and profitable. When the plants are grown about a foot high in November nothing need be done to them until the following June, except regular watering at an interval of ten days, but in the monsoon, after the first shower they must be transplanted and thus they are left to themselves pretty much according as sub-crops may be grown. A poor man, depending only on the rains, takes some vegetables, such as cucurbits, in the monsoon and allows the guavas to take care of themselves. A rich man tries to grow heavy crops such as lucerne, ground-nut, etc., which require much labour and water, by means of which the guavas also gain some advantage. Any sub-crops can be easily taken continuously for three years without the least harm to guavas. Most of the well-to do people take lucerne for three years which keeps the land rich in nitrogen and also brings in a heavy income owing to the ready demand for this fodder. The crop will be ready for cutting in a month and a half and about eight cuttings per year are generally obtained for three years; the only trouble being that repeated manuring and watering and weeding are necessary. The lucerne is liable to be attacked by mohova disease, and this may spread to the guavas, which of themselves are very immune from disease of any kind. The owner sells his plantation when the fruit is ready for market. The first year, the fourth after planting, he may get only thirty rupees for it; but, in the second year, it is worth a hundred and thirty, and the price increases year by year till from the tenth to the fifteenth year, after which the plants are said to be exhausted. After fifteen years the quantity and quality of the fruit gradually deteriorate, but some cultivators keep the plantations for thirty or forty years by manuring them heavily.

Concerning ground-nuts, we learn that they were first introduced into India from America or Africa. They are grown in Madras and Burma as well as in Bombay, and form one of the important oilseed crops of India. Owing to disease and unskilful cultivation the ability of the land to produce the crop has been so much reduced that, instead of from fifteen hundred to two thousand lbs., the average yield per acre before 1896, it has gone down to the present low figure of eight hundred to a thousand lbs. while the cost of cultivation has remained the same. Ground-nuts can be grown on almost any soil that can be worked to a friable condition. It is an important rotation crop in garden lands—with sugar-cane, irrigated wheat, sweet potatoes, onions, chillies and gram. It is a valuable crop and the haulms have a high feeding value. The growers carefully preserve this fodder for feeding livestock. Ground-nuts, besides being used in the production of oil, are consumed in very large quantities on fast days as well as very often eaten at odd times. In the districts where they are grown they are roasted and eaten almost every day, especially during the harvesting season. The coolies engaged in picking them consume such large quantities, that their other food is reduced by half for the time being. The crop is largely exported to Europe where the uses it is put to are many, including soap-making and lubrication, whilst in France and Belgium, it is used for adulterating olive-oil. In this country it is used in cookery and for illuminating purposes, as manure for sugar-cane and other garden crops, and for the manufacture of oil-cake for feeding cattle and sheep. Mr. Kelkar, who compiled the note, considers it very unfortunate that the export of so much of the crop should be in the form of nuts and kernels, and not in the form of oil only, for it means a considerable drain on the manure supply of India. He would have oil pressing factories established in ground-nut producing districts. One such factory can get sufficient work in the Karad and Patan Talukas only, whilst an oil-pressing plant is being erected in Bombay on the co-operative principle. If the pressing be done here, Mr. Kelkar thinks it would be to our advantage if oil alone were exported, and the residue kept for cattle food and manure, both of which are much needed.

A Donor of Free Libraries.

Mr. Passmore Edwards, who has passed away in his eighty-ninth year, was long known as a philanthropist who, as the late Sir Joshua Fitch well remarked, was singularly fortunate in the wise choice of objects which in his day, were wholly outside the category of ordinary charities, and which were all intended in various ways to help forward the intelligence and the social enjoyment of the people. He indissolubly associated his name with the growth of public libraries in England, which has played such a large and important part in the spread of popular education and the raising of the standard of national intelligence. The great credit of originating the movement of public libraries rests with William Ewart, the son of a Liverpool merchant, after whom Mr. Gladstone was christened, as he was the close friend of the latter's father, also a merchant of the same city. Ewart is now forgotten, though he was instrumental in passing through Parliament during the first part of Victoria's reign several useful and far-reaching measures, one of which was the Public Libraries Act of 1850, whereby municipalities were first empowered to levy special rates for the maintenance of free public libraries. For over a generation after this Act, English Municipalities were very slow to recognise the great intellectual and social advantages of the free library, and availed themselves of the powers conferred by this Act very sparingly. In 1880, there were only 85 such libraries, and none of the capital towns of the three kingdoms had adopted the Act with the single exception of Westminster. But in the next twenty years this apathy was changed and by 1900, the number of libraries grew to 340, or exactly four times the number for 1880. This growth towards the close of the nineteenth century was due mainly to the munificence of Mr. Passmore Edwards, who devoted more than a quarter of a million sterling to the erection, maintenance or equipment of free libraries in many towns, especially of his native country of Cornwall. He first practically showed by his well meant charities that the public library is an indispensable adjunct to the other agencies by which education is promoted and the national intelligence raised. His example has been followed to a still greater extent by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, with far larger means at his disposal, and the name of these two men will long be remembered as striking out a new path for philanthropic effort fraught with great good to the nation. Mr. Edwards also erected picture galleries, reading rooms, and like institutions. In other directions also he gave away much, as several hospitals, convalescent homes and drinking fountains can testify.

Probably his name is most prominently connected with the Passmore Edwards settlement in Tavistock Place, St. Pancras, London, which he founded and liberally endowed. The original idea of that highly useful institution was Mrs. Humphry Ward's and it was shadowed forth in one of her novels. Mr. Edwards generously took up the paper project and realised the brilliant novelist's vision of a model in substitution for the education of the poor. It comprises a lecture hall, class rooms, gymnasium, library, where full popular lectures are frequently given, and it has become one of the centres of the University Extension Society. These are also clubs for working men and women, and further a boys' and a factory girls' clubs. The settlement has already become a great agency for good among the poor of the East End of London, and shows greater possibilities for the future. Mr. Edwards was a shrewd man of business and found many newspapers and periodicals which are flourishing concerns at the present day. In none did he show his shrewd judgment better than in the case of the "Echo" which had been started as the first of the present day half-penny evening papers by Messrs. Cassell in 1868. It was at first a great failure, though its editor was a brilliant journalist, the late Sir Arthur Arnold, the younger brother of the famous Sir Edwin. Both Messrs. Cassell and Baron Grant, to whom they sold it, lost heavily in it. Then in 1876 Mr. Edwards was offered the journal on very favourable terms; he bought it and made it such a great success that he was enabled to sell it later for four times the sum he had paid for it. He afterwards again bought it back and edited it for nearly twenty years. In former years he was much interested in International Peace Conferences and was a colleague of Cobden and Bright in public affairs. More than half a century ago he wrote a violent pamphlet on the Opium Trade of India with China, which of course fell flat at the time. But he has lived to see the end of that trade by no means so nefarious as he and many other simple folk think, in sight.

Imperial Naturalisation.

Apart from those paramount subjects such as defence and fiscal policy, which almost fill the Imperial political horizon, one of the most interesting discussions at the Imperial Conference is likely to be furnished by the draft bill to secure by consolidation and amendment of existing enactments, Imperial naturalisation applying equally throughout the British Empire. A draft bill for this purpose has been prepared by a committee, and all the self-governing colonies have now expressed an opinion upon it. There is evidence that the subject will prove a thorny one, for, while all the dominions express a hope that the object of the bill may be realised, a great diversity of view is displayed and to arrange a compromise, which will be acceptable to all, appears at present to be a task of much difficulty. There were similar causes beneath the failure of the Bill submitted to the Conference in 1907, and although the present Bill is considered a great improvement and the difficulties existing then have been reduced, they are still of a formidable character. The main obstacle in the way is the fear that general provisions applicable to the whole Empire cannot be framed without interference with the policy adopted by the self-governing dominions. The Home Government takes up the position that if a certificate of naturalisation is to have effect throughout the Empire, it can only be provided through the agency of the Imperial Parliament. The Legislatures of the Overseas Dominions can only legislate for their own territories, and the operation of any amending law, which they may pass on the subject, will of necessity be restricted to their own boundaries. The object of the bill is to give extra territorial effect to the laws passed by local legislatures, and here the fears of some of the Governments arise, particularly those who are not desirous of permitting the unrestricted immigration of Asiatics. They fear that the enactment of the bill in its present form might be made a pretext for refusing the Royal assent to legislation, excluding from the territory of any dominion persons naturalised in another part of the Empire, but who might be undesirable in that particular dominion. Such might, it is feared, be the effect of the bill as regards Non-British Asiatics, and doubtless South Africa also apprehends that the question of the immigration of British Indians might not be uninfluenced. As regards other clauses strong objection is also taken to the proposal to grant to naturalised persons the full rights and privileges, duties and liabilities of natural born British subjects. It is pointed out that the effect of this in some cases would be that an Imperial certificate of naturalisation would confer on its holder greater rights than the certificate issued under the local law, and thus it would virtually over-ride a large number of measures passed at different times by Parliaments in Australia and elsewhere. The position clearly bristles with difficulties, for obviously unless the naturalisation was to be equally applicable throughout the Empire much, if not all, of its value, would be destroyed, while on the other hand, it seems impossible to satisfy the peculiar local conditions of some dominions without making certain broad exceptions. We shall not be surprised at another failure to accomplish anything.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 14th instant left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

Mr. F. L. Sprott, Chairman of the Port Trust, proceeded on six months' leave by the mail leaving on April 22nd, Mr. G. E. Lillie, Deputy Chairman, has been appointed by Government to act as Chairman during his absence.

The date for the annual Staff College dinner at Simla this year has been fixed for Friday the 14th July.

Messrs. W. R. Passons of the United Provinces and P. S. Hamilton of Bengal are permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

Lucknow astrologers predict a period of record heat this season, but say that the advent and duration of the monsoon will be favourable.

Raj Kumar Hari Singh, nephew of the Maharaja of Kashmir, has been betrothed to a niece of the Maharaja of Dharampur in the Surat Agency. The Tikka ceremony will take place shortly.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

LOSS OF THE "YONGALA."

Federal Affairs.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, April 10.

A week of anxious search amongst the coral reefs on the Queensland Coast has only served to make more clear the terrible nature of the disaster that has overtaken the Adelaide Steamship Company's steamer "Yongala." As staunch and true a ship as ever left port has gone to her doom, and all her passengers and crew with her. There was hope at first that some castaways, saved perchance by boat or floating spar, might be discovered along the coast; but search has failed to find them. Not even a body has been given up. The deep seems to have engulfed all—but yet not all. Plenty of wreckage is now coming ashore and most of it is easily recognisable either as the cargo or as portion of the fittings of the "Yongala." From a discovery made by Captain Lang, of the steamer "Oonaka," it has been surmised that the ill-fated vessel struck Nares Rock, a pinnacle of coral reef 12 miles from Cape Enderby, and standing in fine weather 26 ft. above the level of the sea. Captain Lang found that a quantity of rock had been freshly dislodged from the side of the atoll, and from a crevice in it, 10 ft. above the water's edge, he picked a piece of twisted copper, believed to be portion of a stern light, masthead light, or stern tubing. It has been pointed out, however, that as the cruisers of the Australian squadron frequently use Nares Rock as a target for big gun practice the captain's surmise may be incorrect. But, be that as it may, the magnitude of the disaster cannot be mitigated. The need for some better methods of precaution has been emphasised, and it is probable steps will now be taken to properly light the Great Barrier Reef, and to equip all inter-State boats with wireless telegraphy. It is sad to reflect that a disaster so terrible should have been needed to enforce compliance with such necessary safeguards.

WARSHIPS IN AUSTRALIA.

The Federal Government were informed by telegram, on Saturday, that the New South Wales Government were prepared to contract for the building of the new warships. The Acting Premier (Mr. Holman) has received the report of the Superintendent of the Fitzroy dock regarding the enquiry of the Federal Government in respect of the building of a second-class cruiser and three torpedo-boat destroyers. The report is that the work can undertaken at the dock, and can be completed in 26 months from the time the plans are lodged. The terms offered are that the Federal Government shall pay 8 per cent. upon the actual outlay incurred by the State Government in the performance of the work. This is 2 per cent. cheaper than the price charged in the contract for the torpedo-boat destroyer "Warrego." The State Treasurer, (Mr. Watt,) referring to-day to a communication from the Commonwealth Government to the New South Wales Ministry asking if they could built at the Government dockyard one cruiser and three destroyers for the Australian navy, said he had not heard of Victoria receiving any similiar communication. Although Melbourne had not in existence the same facilities for shipbuilding as Sydney, it would endeavour to provide them rapidly if an order of the same kind were forthcoming. He said that in no spirit of jealousy, but he thought shipbuilding for the navy should be distributed among the principal centres where the industrial population resided. Mr. Davidson, Inspector-General of Public Works, had made enquiries when in England about a naval dockyard, and it was proposed to establish one at Williamstown.

ADMIRAL HENDERSON'S REPORT.

The Ministers, sitting in Cabinet, approached the formidable task of considering the aspects of Admiral Sir Reginald Henderson's reports. The idea was originally to allow the matter to be dealt with in its preliminary stages before the three Ministers got to England. When the subject came to be handled however, it was found to embrace so many general and special considerations that it was thought best to allow it to remain in abeyance until after their return to Australia. In England, the Minister of Defence will have an opportunity of consulting the Admiralty authorities on a variety of subjects, and by the time he is back in this country he will be better equipped to lay definite recommendations before the Cabinet. Mr. Fisher recognises that to give effect to the Admiral's scheme will involve an enormous outlay. All the same he thinks that alongside the expenses must be considered the enormous importance of the works proposed.

AN AUSTRALIAN-BUILT DESTROYER.

Australia's new destroyer, "Warrego," was successfully launched on Tuesday. Champagne splashed as the bottle broke. Tap, tap, from a hammer below, and three men at the hydraulic force pump worked furiously. "Shove her off" an impious voice shouted from the crowd beneath the platform. Dead silence. The people held their breath. Slowly an inch or two. Then swiftly the grey boat slipped along the greasy ways. The thousands of men and women clustered all about the island and the far shore and in rowing boats and sailing boats and ferry boats broke out with a murmuring sound that swelled into a roar of cheers. The sirens of the steamers blared and hooted. People leaned over the edge of the platform and stared after her and waved their handkerchiefs and murmured. The "Warrego" slid downwards silently, and touched the water and with a gentle ripple floated out gracefully on an even keel. As her stern left the slips a dock hand running forward seized the bottle neck, where it dangled at the bows. "I name you Warrego," said Mrs. Pearce, wife of the Minister for Defence, who performed the christening. "In time of danger may your movements be swift." A few moments later, the "Warrego" reached mid-stream. Some men in a boat rowed up and secured the ribbon and a little later a tug made fast to her and slowly turned her around amid the stir of boats drawing closer and the crowd on the island moving, and the ferry boats one by one departing with their passengers. The tug brought the Australian made destroyed round the island's shoulder and on to the fitting dock. The Minister of Works, Mr. Griffiths, was busy distributing red, white, and blue ribbons cut from those that had hung up the bottle. Then the guests invited strolled off to the dinner pavilion. That was how the "Warrego" was launched.

FEDERAL PROPOSALS.

The long-looked-for policy of the Federal Government for the Territory has been on the whole favourably received, but the absence of any proposal for representation or the creation of a Legislative Council has caused keen disappointment. The feeling is very strong here that local government is absolutely necessary, and that control from Melbourne will mark no advance on control from Adelaide unless a local council with legislative power is established. Indeed, it is feared that with more money to spend the Federal Government will be in a fair way to bring about a greater fiasco than the State unless the hopelessness of control from an office some 2,000 miles distant is speedily recognised. The proposed advisory board is welcomed, inasmuch as it indicates the desire of the Government to consult and be advised by their official, but it is feared that such a board will be practically valueless owing to the inability of officialdom to take any but the official attitude, and the tendency to become merely an echo of the Administrator. The demand is for a small Legislative Council, composed of about eight heads of departments, each responsible for his department, with the addition of six unofficial members elected on the adult suffrage of the Territory, these members to receive a small payment to cover travelling expenses. Without the salutary influence and criticism which independent unofficial members would bring there is a very grave danger of an administration becoming overbearing, autocratic, and corrupt. The creation of a Supreme Court and Lands Titles and Registration Offices were, of course, essential, and have been too long delayed, while the classification of Crown lands has been called for by successive Residents for many years. The appointment of experts at the head of the mining, pastoral and agricultural departments was also fully expected, as it has been recognised that none but experts, can hope to deal with these departments with any degree of success. Much disappointment will be felt, however, if it be intended only to obtain special reports on these subjects. The country is in such a desperate position as regards each of the industries that experts with nothing but the interests of their respective departments to further are required, and each of the industries are worthy of a permanent head, and indeed absolutely require to be established on scientific lines. For agriculture farms must be established, and absolute proof must be given that tropical agriculture can be conducted profitably before any inducement be held out to settlers. Mining also needs intelligent fostering to atone for the fiascoes of the past, and it is hoped that the services of a geologist with a good practical knowledge of mining, milling, and smelting practice will be secured. The pastoral industry calls also for expert handling and markets, must be found and the quality of the herds improved. Indeed, in each of these branches the Government must step in to do much which in prosperous countries is done be the individual, until such time as the industries are firmly established. The attempt to create another Public Works Department, while there is a civil engineer at the head of the Railway Department, with magnificent shops and plant equal to the work of a dozen administrations, is considered folly and the perpetuation of what has amounted to almost a public scandal. In the past it has been the custom of each Government Resident to decline to have anything done in the railway shops and to carry out all maintanance and repairs to public buildings under his own supervision. While it is recognised that the Minister must make haste—slowly, the absence of any policy which shall bring population is noted and while all the new appointments are being made and the reports obtained the gradual decline of population, both of whites and Europeans goes steadily on.

[*By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

COMMONWEALTH BANK PROJECTED.

The final meeting of the Federal Cabinet before the departure for England of the Prime Minister and his two colleagues was held on Wednesday. Mr. Fisher subsequently stated that the measures for the next session would include a Conciliation and Arbitration Bill, Bankruptcy Bill, Companies and Corporations Bill, Public Service Amending Bill, Trans-continental Railway Bill, and Banking Bill. This last measure would provide for the establishment of a Commonwealth Bank as a trading bank and bank of issue, doing business on the same lines as existing banks, and opportunity would be given for the States to co-operate in the banking scheme if they considered it advisable. There would be no attempt to impose disabilities on the present banks, although they would, of course, be called on to face new and powerful competition. Mr. Thomas stated that in the Public Service Bill it would be sought to allay some of the present discontent. The Public Service Commissioner, he added, had drawn up a scheme to be substituted for the present proportional grading system, and this would be brought before Cabinet during the recess.

UNION OF THE CHURCHES.

The Victorian Presbyterians and Congregationalists propose to discuss the question of the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational Churches at their annual and half-yearly conferences next month. The points of doctrinal difference to be settled have been virtually brought into line already owing to the great denominational sacrifices made by the Presbyterians, who have greatly shortened and condensed their statement of belief to meet the exigencies of the situation. On the other hand, the Congregationalists are required to make similarly large concessions to bring about a corresponding unity of church policy since it involves the surrender of their much-valued privilege of Independent Church government. It is believed, however, by at least one of the leaders of the Congregational Church in Victoria, that this sacrifice will ultimately be made.

THE PEARLING INDUSTRY.

The Premier of Western Australia, who is in Melbourne on his way to the Coronation, has secured from the Minister of External Affairs a promise that the withdrawal of permits for employment in the pearling industry of Asiatic labour unless white divers are engaged, shall not take effect till 1913. This means an extension of about a year. He has suggested to the Minister also that, owing to the importance of the industry, a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate the subject before the drastic action proposed is taken. In order to find out whether white divers are obtainable, Mr. Wilson urges that the Federal Government should offer a bonus of £25 a ton for all shell that white divers may raise. If the Government are not careful they will, he says, drive the whole pearling business to the Dutch islands, while the pearlers will still conduct their operations where they are now working in waters contiguous to Australia, but outside the territorial limit. There are 348 pearling vessels engaged on the North-West Coast. The export of shell, not to mention pearls, last year equalled £246,000. The trade of Broome alone reached £313,000. About 2,300 Asiatics and 266 whites are employed afloat, and 500 or 600 whites and a number of Japanese ashore.

A.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 24.

Brigadier General K. S. Dawson, C. B., Commanding the Nasirabad Brigade, has been granted six months' leave; Colonel Ransom, 42nd Regiment, will be in command during his absence.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Stainforth, 4th Cavalry, is appointed 2nd in-Command of that regiment.

Major Hepper, 77th Company, R. G. A., is posted to No. 24 Mountain Battery. Major Bushe is now posted to the 77th Company, R. G. A., in place of the 10th Company.

Major Cotter, 24th Mountain Battery, is posted to the 10th Company, on promotion.

The following staff appointments have been made:—Major C. F. Dobbs, 94th Infantry, D. A. Q. M. G., Bombay Brigade, to be G. S. O., 2nd grade, Vice Major Capper.

Major H. A. V. Cummins, 24th Punjabis, to be D. A. Q. M. G., Bombay Brigade.

Captain Daniels, Seaforth Highlanders, Brigade Major, Lucknow Brigade, to be G. S. O., 2nd grade, 5th Mhow Division, vice Major Blore.

Captain Heward, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, to be Brigade Major, Lucknow Infantry Brigade.

Major H. P. Bell, 44th Infantry, selected for Second-in-Command of that regiment.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders, by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., Commanding the Southern Army, are issued from Head-Quarters at Ootacamund under date 18th April:—

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).—Captain D. J. Pritchard, Squadron Officer, 4th Cavalry, to be attached temporarily in the same capacity.

Staff.—Major A. C. Hyde, 1st Battalion, the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamsh

THE LIBERAL DISPUTE.

LORD LOREBURN AND HIS PARTY.

Reported Threat to Resign.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The *Morning Leader* states that it has the best authority for stating that it is untrue that Lord Loreburn threatened to resign, or that his relations with Mr. Asquith are strained.

This journal further states that the Government will announce to-morrow the appointment of the six commissioners demanded by the Liberals, and that Earl Carrington will make an important statement regarding the Government's land policy. The paper says it may be the intention of the Government to press the Small Holdings Act with greater energy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

A special cablegram in to-day's "Indian Daily News" states that the Lord Loreburn controversy began by the Hon. Neil Primrose writing to the Lord Chancellor to the effect that great dissatisfaction prevails in Cambrigeshire, where the batch of new magistrates are all Conservatives. That party which raised Lord Loreburn to his present high position was treated with studied neglect. Lord Loreburn ignored the Hon. Neil Primrose who, thereupon, pressingly questioned Mr. Asquith.

Home Rule Debate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The whole question of Home Rule will be raised to-day on an amendment of Lord Lonsdale to exclude from the operation of the Veto Bill any measure to establish a separate parliament or executive for Ireland.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

Trade Unionist Arrested.

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 23.

Mr. MacNamara, International Secretary of the Structural Ironworkers of America, has been arrested on a charge of murder and complicity in dynamiting the offices of the *Los Angeles Times*. A quantity of dynamite and fuses has been found in the basement of the headquarters of the Union. Two other men, carrying twelve infernal machines, were arrested at Detroit.

[On October 1, 1910, twenty persons were killed and twenty more injured by a dynamite explosion, which occurred on the premises of the "Los Angeles Times." The manager of the paper at the time attributed the occurrence to industrial enemies of the paper, which employed non-union men.]

ARAB REVOLT IN YEMEN.

Turkish Dhows Captured.

HODEIDAH, APRIL 24.

Arabs, professing allegiance to Syed Idriss, have pirated two dhows at El Wessin and El Birk in the Red Sea, with provisions intended for the garrison at Assyr. The Arabs took prisoner a Turkish officer and seven soldiers. Six Ottoman gunboats have been despatched to the scene to recover the dhows. In the event of non-success they will bombard both the ports.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRAIN DISASTER.

Death-roll Reaches Thirty-two.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The death-roll in the Blaauwkrantz disaster is thirty-one whites and a negro.

The bridge did not collapse, but the train was derailed as it approached the bridge, and was precipitated two hundred feet down the gorge. A mass of wreckage caught on a ledge 120 feet down, and its removal will be most difficult.

DUNKIRK DOCK FIRE.

Calcutta Jute Destroyed.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

It is stated that one hundred bales of jute from the "City of Manchester" from Calcutta were destroyed in the fire at Dunkirk on Saturday last.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" left for Bombay at 7 p. m. with the English mails of the 14th instant. The s. s. "Malwa" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

TURKEY has received 100 guns from the Krupp ironworks, at Essen, in Germany. A larger consignment of artillery from the same works is on its way to Constantinople.

AN Imperial Chamber of Commerce is being organised to watch matters of interest to the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, to promote legislation affecting the Empire's commerce, and to arrange periodical congresses.

THE gunboat "Janeiro," which is being built at Elswick for the Brazilian Government, is to be provided with 14in. guns, and improved armour protection.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

French Column Formed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, APRIL 23.

At a conference, this morning between the Ministers and chief military officers, a telegram from Major Moinier was read, announcing that a column had been formed to support the Shereefian force, and was ready to start.

The latest news from Major Bremond, dated the 18th instant, states that the *morale* of the troops has improved, thanks to the victory of the 12th instant. He thinks the rains are over.

PARIS, APRIL 24.

To-day's news points to the decision of the French Government to despatch a large French expedition for the relief of foreigners in Fez if the occasion demands it. Meanwhile, in view of the importance of haste, a flying column, composed entirely of French and Algerian troops, has already left Shawia country for Fez. The Moroccan Mehalla, raised from Shawia tribes, commanded by French officers and stiffened with an admixture of French troops with artillery, will follow. A third French force consisting of some 10,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry will be in the meantime concentrated at Casablanca ready for emergencies and to protect communications.

It is semi-officially stated in Paris that the French will evacuate Fez as soon as order and the Sultan's authority are re-established.

[Tangier, April 8.—Two Shereefs, to whom the Berbers offered the throne of Morocco, have declined to accept the offer. In connection with the defeat of the Government troops outside the capital recently, the Grand Vizier yesterday, accused Aissa, a great southern Arab chief, of cowardice, and the Sultan blamed him for the failure of the force defending the city. Aissa immediately withdrew from the field, and the camps guarding the palace struck their tents.

TRIBESMEN ATTACK FEZ.

Tangier, April 10.—Yesterday morning, 3,000 Berbers unsuccessfully attacked the south-eastern walls surrounding Fez. They retired, skirting the southern hills, but renewed the attack during the afternoon near the Sultan's palace at the south-west wall, and within the range of the artillery, which, under Colonel Mangin, maintained a heavy crossfire. Eventually the tribesmen were driven off to the plains west of the city.]

SITUATION IN MEXICO.

Peace Negotiations Opened.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Mexican Government has agreed to an armistice, and has opened peace negotiations.

A REBEL DEFEAT.

[New York, April 9.—A message from Mexicali in Lower California, states that yesterday a band of Mexican rebels under General Williams (an American) attacked a Government force. The rebels were defeated and 80 of their number were killed. General Williams was mortally wounded by a fragment of shell. General Madero, the chief insurgent leader, at the head of 60,000 men, is said to have started for the Casas Grande region and a battle is expected. The Government has informed Madero that it does not intend to make overtures for peace, and that orders for the vigorous prosecution of hostilities will be issued immediately. The Chamber of Deputies has voted 4,000,000 dollars to suppress the insurrection.]

SITUATION AT DELAGOA BAY.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A message from Lisbon to the *Morning Leader* states that in view of the despatch of a British warship to Lourenco Marques the Government is sending the cruiser "Republica" to take energetic measures to ensure order.

THE RECIPROCITY BILL.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24.

The Senate will be unable to consider the Reciprocity Bill, for a fortnight or three weeks, owing to a deadlock due to a dispute between the regular Republicans and the Insurgents with reference to the composition of the Senate's finance committee, to which the Bill must first be submitted.

NEW DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Rev. W. R. Inge, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, has been appointed Dean of St. Paul's.

[The Rev. William Ralph Inge, D.D., has been Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge since 1907. He is the eldest son of the late Rev. William Inge, D.D., Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, and was born at Crayke in Yorkshire in 1860. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he had a remarkably successful career. For four years he was an assistant master at Eton, and was later a tutor at Hertford College, Oxford, for five years. From 1905-7, he was vicar of All Saints, Ennismore Gardens, S. W. He is the author of "Society in Rome under the Caesars," "Christian Mysticism" and several other works on religious subjects.]

SIR LUKE FILDES, R. A., has been commanded to paint a State portrait of His Majesty King George V.

THE "Morning Post" states that the building erected by the Earl of Plymouth for the use of the Australian Commonwealth in connection with the Festival of Empire, and which the Federal Government decided not to utilise, will, like the one the Earl erected for South Africa, remain empty unless the State Governments take the responsibility of occupying it.

THE London "Sportsman," while regarding it as a possible mannerism, suggests that it is the practice of the young Australian billiard player, G. Gray, to allow his cue to rest on the cloth after a stroke, and then to make a lateral movement with the tip sufficient to raise the nap of the cloth and check the red on the desired spot. At the same time it is announced that the Billiard Control Club does not intend to introduce rules which will interfere with G. Gray's stroke. They consider it quite legitimate.

FRENCH PUBLIC SCANDALS.

Admissions of M. Hamon.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

M. Hamon, the Chief Accountant of the Foreign Office, when interrogated, admitted that he had squandered £8,000, which he had received privately from consulates in the East.

M. Rouet, a clerk in the Foreign Office, has written to the magistrate admitting that he communicated to Maimon notes relating to railways in Asia Minor, also notes of correspondence between M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Ambassador at Constantinople.

[M. Hamon was arrested on April 19th on a charge of falsifying accounts and appropriating money. M. Chedanne, architect to the Foreign Office, was also arrested on a charge of complicity. Maimon, the principal accused in the case connected with the documents missing from the Quai d'Orsay, stated that he obtained a copy of the Potsdam Agreement from M. Rouet, which he communicated to the "Evening Times."]

A MAHOMEDAN INVOLVED.

[Paris, April 8.—On Thursday Rouet, Maimon and Pallier were arrested on charges of having removed important documents from the Foreign Office; and of having communicated them to a foreign Power. The newspapers state that the removed documents were used to make Russia believe that France was co-operating with Great Britain against Russian interests. The "Matin" asserts that they were of capital importance to the safety of France and they were handed to more than one Power. It is variously stated that they were offered to Sir Edward Grey (British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and he informed M. Pichon (French Foreign Minister) with regard to the matter. A London newspaper was similarly offered the documents and it also warned M. Pichon. Maimon has had a picturesque career. Born in Syria, he served Abdul Hamid for many years as a spy, and obtained the concession for building the Baghdad Railway. He is suspected of having been concerned in the disclosure of the tenor of the Russo-German Potsdam proposals. Rouet, it is said, abstracted the papers from the Foreign Office, and Pallier copied them and then returned them to Rouet.

Paris, April 9.—The preliminary inquiry in connection with the charge preferred against Rouet, Maimon and Pallier of having removed important documents from the Foreign Office, and of having communicated them to a foreign Power, was commenced to-day. The presiding magistrate produced 10 copies of documents which had been seized at Maimon's residence, and which related to the Baghdad railway. Rouet admitted having communicated the contents of four of the documents to Pallier.]

GUN-RUNNING IN THE GULF.

News of Bombay Expedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

The force which sailed from Bombay some time since in connection with the annual gun-running prevention operations is understood to be now cruising along the Mekran Coast. The landing recently reported at Gallag was in consequence of a gathering of Afghans some two days' march inland, but the place was deserted when reached and the troops re-embarked.

TOLLYGUNGE FORGERY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

Mr. Corbett, Inspector General of Bengal C.I.D., visited the scene of operations at Tollygunge on Saturday afternoon and ordered the search of certain rooms which uptill then had remained locked. During the course of yesterday Inspector Frizzom searched the said rooms and is said to have found some more discs and other implements. On Saturday night a number of detectives dragged the garden tank property of Mohamed Shafi, but nothing of an incriminating nature was found in the tank. The garden of "wilderness" attached to Annoda's house is being searched to-day. Annoda has been remanded to the Alipore Central Jail.

Annoda Roy, Jibon Sircar, Radhakristo, Rakhal Ghose, Jugal Basak, Debendra Sentay and Salkasi Das, were placed before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore to-day on a charge of forging currency notes. Police enquiry not being complete the Magistrate adjourned the case to May 4th.

ALLEGED COMPANY SWINDLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 24.

In the further hearing of the case known as the Industrial East, (in liquidation) before the District Judge, Lahore, Mrs. M. Kerr, one of the objectors to, being placed on the list of contributories, stated that she had been warned against Enever, but he had such a sweet way of talking that she was wheedled out of her money. Mr. Curtis of Amritsar, another alleged contributory, deposed that he worked for three months as secretary to Enever and that he informed General Sir Locke Elliott, one of the directors, of the nature of Enever's proceedings. The General endiavoured to oust Enever and construct the company, but Enever hung on to it and started a sister company.

The Punjab General Transport Company is now also in liquidation. The witness said he resigned, fearing to get into trouble by being associated with Enever, who advertised for employees for his company on Rs. 500 a month and took a cash security of 10,000 from each employee and converted them into shares in the company. The case is adjourned.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE BELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 24.

The funeral of the late Justice Bell took place this morning at 8 o'clock at the Cantonment Cemetery. The service was conducted by the Rev. C. Johnson. Amongst those present were Messrs. Justice Harnoll, Ormond, Robinson and Twomey, some members of the Civil Service and a large number of members of the legal profession and prominent members of the mercantile community. The coffin was covered with numerous wreaths. As a mark of respect, all the police courts were closed to-day. The Chief Court will reassemble to-morrow, after the Easter holidays, when reference will be made by the Bench and the Bar to the death of Mr. Bell.

ON the ground of expense South Africa has declined to utilise, in connection with the Festival of Empire, the building erected by the Earl of Plymouth at his own personal cost.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Details of Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

Papers relating to the Educational Conference, which sat at Allahabad under the presidency of Mr. Harcourt Butler in February last, have now been printed. They consist of a brief and readable summary of the proceedings and an appendix of notes handed in by various members.

PRIMARY AND VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

The proceedings being informal, no resolutions were recorded, but in cases where anything like a consensus of opinion was arrived at has been recorded along with the views expressed by the individual members. The first day was devoted to primary education, and in this connection a number of points were discussed regarding a preliminary survey. The Conference generally agreed that the principal object of a survey would be to find central villages where central well-equipped schools can be established which would be fed by a simpler form of schools. It was thought that the campaign against illiteracy should be started by a large expansion of elementary schools of lower primary type which would in time develope into upper primary schools where conditions were favourable. It was felt, however, that the line of advance would differ considerably in different provinces and parts of provinces. Touching the standard of instructions, it was generally agreed that the new methods of instructions, observation lessons, nature study, etc., are suitable where qualified teachers are available. At present the village drawing and the village map would form the ordinary curriculum. The present curricula in certain provinces exists largely in paper only. They can be retained as something to work up to in time as qualified teachers available. Referring to urban and rural schools, the general feeling was against any distinction of curricula.

In connection with the number of hours, the number of children per teacher, and number of classes, the sense of the Conference was in favour of a daily period of 4 hours, from 30 to 40 pupils to be allotted to each teacher who should where possible, confine attention to a single class. There is to be one class for each year of the course. Regarding teaching of teachers, the general sense of the meeting was in favour of an expansion of smaller training schools. In the first instance, provided that there were a sufficient number of them. It is thought desirable to train the teachers as near as possible to their work. Regarding relative merits of the board schools and aided schools the general sense of the meeting was that board schools are ordinarily better that aided schools and should, if possible, be increased in number, but where this is financially impossible than aided schools under recognised management should be increased but not private venture schools.

Regarding salaries of teachers, the opinion of the Conference was that a rate of Rs. 12 should be adopted as the minimum for trained teachers in board schools and that these teachers should be placed in a graded service and given either pensions or a provident fund. It was thought undesirable to fix a minimum for an untrained teacher as possibly operating to check the flow of teachers to training schools.

As regards school buildings, the general sense of the meeting was that if possible buildings, should at least in the first instance be hired, but if this is impossible or the permanent need for a school is established, substantial but simple buildings must be erected. It was felt generally that the practice of combining teachers' quarters with school buildings is not desirable. It was also felt that the Public Works agency is too expensive for this class of buildings, that the maintainance of a special consulting engineer in the Education Department of each larger province would be justified.

Regarding the control, the sense of the meeting was that the Department should have complete control of the inspecting staff and in all technical matters, but that the appointment of teachers might rest with Boards and school managers.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The second day was devoted to technical and industrial education. Here the principal recommendations agreed to were:—(1) Regarding railway engineering, that college training should be of general nature, but a railway course such as that given at Rurkee was desirable; and (2) regarding appreticeship of Indians, the Education Conference continued, re-apprenticeship for Indians there was considerable discussion. Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Mudholkar and others pointed out that Indians were not readily found employment and other members gave particulars of schemes that had proved successful for apprenticeship in other countries. The general sense of the Conference was that the existing engineering colleges were generally on the right lines. That the standards were rising, that specialised courses in railway engineering were not needed. That it would be desirable to take students at an earlier age into engineering colleges when secondary education had been improved, especially in the direction of manual training and that efforts should be made to arrange with the railway for giving the students of the technical colleges a trial. Regarding marine engineering, it was the opinion of the Conference, that the Indian marine and steamship companies should be approached with a view to providing, if possible, a certain umber of posts for Indians as uncertificated engineers in order that they might get the practical training necessary.

As regards ship-building and navigation, the Conference thought there was sufficient opportunity for employment already.

Regarding mining engineering, the Conference favoured a mining course at Sibpur, corresponding to a standard of the University degree of engineering. Mining chemistry to be regarded as a branch of applied chemistry.

As regards industrial chemistry, the Conference agreed that the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore should be developed as far as possible on the lines suggested by Dr. Travers and should be fully developed as a complete faculty of pure and applied science. But the Conference were unanimously and strongly of opinion that this Institution, even when fully developed, will not meet the requirements of India even at present time and there is urgent need for local institutions to deal with local industries.

The Conference went on to discuss teaching for metallurgy, mechanical and electrical engineering and textile and they placed on record in this connection that although the discussion was restricted, Mr, Mudholkar's resolution in the Imperial Council and to points arising of it, they recognised the vast importance of other branches of technical instruction, In particular they did not wish to prejudice by omission schemes which they understood were in consideration, but had not been placed before them.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TRAINING.

The third day was devoted to long and interesting discussion on moral and religious instruction in which a large number of members took part. Here, however, no general consensus of opinion was arrived at, except as regards the Mahomedans, where the representatives agreed that no moral instruction was practicable without religion and that no religious instruction was desirable except that of the orthodox Mahomedan faith.

The Conference devoted the fourth day to the discussion of differentiation of curricula in secondary schools. As regards existing schools final course, the view taken was that this was on the right lines, but that further improvement in staff of schools was necessary, and liberal support of the Government was essential to this end.

DACCA SHOOTING CASE.

An Objection Overruled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

At the Calcutta High Court to-day, Justices Woodroffe and Carnduff took up reference in the Dacca Shooting Case. In this case two young men, Niripendra Kumar Chakravarti and Hiranya Gupta, were tried before the Sessions Judge of Dacca on charges of attempted murder and grievous hurt. The jury, by a majority of three to two, found the accused not guilty. Disagreeing with the verdict, the Judge referred the case to the High Court.

The facts of the case are briefly these: The complainant, Sarat Chander Ghose, a C. I. D. Inspector, was engaged in watching the Dacca Anusilan Samity of which the two accused were members and were under police surveillance. Inspector Ghose was also enquiring into the Dacca Conspiracy Case and was an important witness in that case, which was then pending before the committing Magistrate. It was alleged that in order to do away with the evidence of the Inspector, the accused, on the night of 1st September last, attempted to kill him and fired three shots at him in a lonely part of the town while he was coming home.

Mr. J. N. Roy, on behalf of the accused, took preliminary objection that as the letter of reference disclosed no reason why the case should be referred to the High Court it should not be heard. Standing Counsel, on behalf of the Crown, submitted that though detailed reasons were not given the main points were there.

The Judges overruled the objection.

The case is proceeding and is likely to last several days.

"A GLORIFIED CIRCUS."

Mr. Keir Hardie and Delhi Durbar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

According to an *Indian Daily News* cable, Mr. Keir Hardie, at the conference of the Labour Party, in proposing a resolution regarding British policy in India, styled the Coronation Durbar as a glorified circus.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' UNION.

Woman Suffrage Repudiated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

An *Indian Daily News* cable states that by overwhelming majorities, the Conference of the National Union of Teachers twice refused to discuss a resolution in favour of woman suffrage. The Union contains a plurality of 8,000 women.

THE HOUSE OF OUDH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

At a largely attended meeting of the Oudh Family Association, held at the Ferhat Manzil, Garden Reach, Calcutta, on Sunday evening, it was decided to submit to the King-Emperor through the Viceroy a memorial praying that His Majesty might be graciously pleased to bestow on the House of Oudh a boon commensurate with its former dignity to commemorate his accession to the Imperial Throne of India, in accordance with the time-honored Indian custom of conferring crown and kingdom on deserving persons on such great occasions.

MADRAS CIVIL SERVANT RETIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. Andrew, I. C. S., has been permitted to retire from the Indian Civil Service from the 29th instant. Mr. Andrew joined the service on September 12, 1879, and was appointed Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Nellore on December 6 of the same year. He held various appointments as Assistant Collector and Collector in the Madras Presidency until 1904, when he was appointed Resident of Travancore and Cochin, a post which he occupied until August 1909. He was then appointed fourth member of the Madras Board of Revenue. On January 20th last year he was nominated as an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, a position which he still holds.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 24.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, Secretary of Moslem University Committee, Aligarh, presided at the anniversary of the North Arcot Mahomedan Education Association at Vellore on Saturday last. The proceedings throughout were characterised by much enthusiasm, and an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Moslem University scheme was made by Mr. Yakub Hassan Sait, Secretary of the Madras Provincial League.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

Captain C. F. Birney, R. E., Executive Engineer of State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for 18 months in continuation of the privilege leave for 3 months' granted to him by the Railway Board from the 26th September 1910.

Mr. H. L. Cole is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board.

AN invention for the covering of ship bottoms with glass which is claimed to increase the speed of vessels and to result in the saving of fuel, is shortly to be tested on a large liner

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

The Reciprocity Agreement.

London, April 8.

Lord Selborne, addressing an Imperial tariff preference meeting yesterday, and referring to the Canadian-American reciprocity agreement, said that according to Great Britain's most-favoured nation treaties, twelve countries would be entitled to receive from Canada the same treatment as the Dominion conceded to America. The latter would, doubtless, be surprised, if she had to share her concessions with twelve others. Canada might ask Great Britain to denounce the treaties. He believed that the remedy for the difficulty lay in the course suggested by Mr. Deakin at the Imperial Conference in 1907, viz., a joint system of Imperial negotiation of foreign treaties.

Washington, April 9.

The Democrats are preparing for a struggle in the Senate over the Canadian-American agreement. They declare that if the Senate passes the agreement and then decides to adjourn, the House of Representatives will not adjourn.

South Africa and Defence.

Capetown, April 8.

In the Union House of Assembly, yesterday, Mr. Silburn, in the course of a speech on naval defence, contended that South Africa's contribution to the Imperial navy should be based upon the volume of her seaborne traffic.

Mr. J. X. Merriman characterised tinpot navies as a source of weakness in war, and of danger in peace. He suggested the abolition of the tariff preference to Great Britain and the application of the extra revenue resulting to the support of the British navy. The question of the Declaration of London was most abstruse, and it could safely be left to the Imperial Government.

Mr. Jagger said that the dominions should be represented separately from Great Britain upon the Supreme Prize Court.

Mr. Smuts (Minister for the Interior) remarked that the question of naval contributions would not be discussed at the Imperial Conference.

American Mine Explosion.

New York, April 8.

A telegram from Littleton, in Alabama, states that yesterday an explosion occurred in the Bonner coal mine, and resulted in the death of over 100 convicts engaged in the pit. Few of the dead bodies have been recovered owing to the presence of black damp. Forty-five of the men in the colliery at the time of the explosion saved their lives by rushing back to the shaft as soon as they noticed the black damp.

At Throop, in Pennsylvania, yesterday, a fire broke out in a colliery and cut off from 75 men all chance of escape. After the outbreak had been suppressed, 74 of the men were found dead. Rival undertakers fought to secure the corpses as they were brought to the pit's mouth, and disgraceful scenes occurred until the police interfered.

Mutiny at Portuguese Arsenal.

Lisbon, April 8.

At the arsenal in the city yesterday, a dispute over wages resulted in a mutiny among the employees. The Municipal Guard occupied the arsenal and quelled the disturbance. The mutineers boarded the gunboat San Rafael and asked the commander for his protection. The request was refused, and the men were sent ashore and arrested.

The cruiser Adamaster, equipped for war and carrying troops, has been sent to Oporto.

Considerable resentment has been shown in Northern Portugal, owing to a declaration by the Minister for Justice that the separation of the Church and the State will not be enforced before June.

South African Land Settlement.

Capetown, April 9.

The report of a committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into the question of closer settlement recommends the raising of loans aggregating £500,000 annually to enable settlers to acquire farms, and urges that immediate steps should be take to secure desirable over-sea settlers. The committee also expresses the opinion that the question of railway expansion should be considered conjointly with that of land settlement.

The Coronation.

London, April 7.

A total of 382 ships (including 10 Dreadnoughts) will participate in the review to be held in connection with the Coronation festivities.

The King has granted the members of the House of Lords and House of Commons the use of Westminster Hall for the purpose of entertaining visiting overseas politicians at luncheons on June 19.

Anarchists in Russia.

London, April 10.

An unconfirmed report has been received from St. Petersburg to the effect that two anarchists were arrested when carrying to the Czar's winter palace a coffin filled with dynamite.

Sealing Steamer Lost.

Montreal, April 8.

The sealing steamer Harlaw was caught between icefloes in the Gulf of St. Lawrence yesterday, and crushed to pieces. Her crew of 130 men escaped across the ice to St. Paul Island. A Government steamer has been despatched to rescue them.

French Strike Riot.

Paris, April 9.

At Bayonne yesterday, the dockers on strike engaged in a riot. They strongly barricaded the streets, and then showered volleys of stones upon the troops. The latter carried the barricades at the point of the bayonet. One striker was fatally injured in the conflict.

Gigantic Airships.

Berlin, April 10.

It is stated that a company has been formed, with a capital of two millions sterling, for the construction of Boerner's rigid airships. Each airship will, it is said, have a capacity of 120,000 cubic metres, and will be 775 feet in length, and fitted with 30 motors, each of 100 horse power. The balloons will be subdivided into 38 airtight compartment, and each airship is to be capable of carrying from London to New York 200 passengers, in addition to 100 officers and crew.

SOBHA BAZAR RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

In connection with the Sobha Bazar riot the police arrested to-day another man who is alleged to be one of the two men who were armed with knives. The accused was decoyed into a liquor shop by the informer and arrested. He refused to make any statement.

BRIGHTON HOCKEY CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

In the Brighton Hockey Cup Tournament this evening Jamalpore who showed up prominently during only the last few minutes of the game lost to the Rangers by 3 goals to 1. Calcutta lost to the Y. M. C. A. Amateurs by the same score. St. Xavier's beat the Rovers by 5 goals to one.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st April 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 343,254 maunds and Rs. 31,427 in the earnings.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 7.

LORD ROBERTS'S BOOK.

ALTHOUGH the honoured name of Lord Roberts stands alone upon the title page of this eloquent little volume, three authors have, as a matter of fact, been concerned in its production. Lord Roberts himself contributes the first portion, entitled "The Nation's Peril"; Part II., "The Military and Naval Situation," is described as emanating "from the pen of a well-known writer on problems of Imperial Defence," while the last section, "The Argument from History," is by an anonymous writer, "who has given much time and thought to that subject." The whole book, however, may be regarded as appearing under the ægis of Lord Roberts, since it represents the reply of the National Service League (of which he is president) to the views of Sir Ian Hamilton upon Compulsory Service, as expressed in the book upon that subject, to which Lord Haldane recently wrote an introduction. That book Lord Roberts regards with regret as the mistaken utterance of an old comrade, who has entirely changed his views upon the subject of Universal Service, and has allowed himself to be persuaded that voluntary service, as at present provided by the Territorials, is likely to prove a sufficient defence for our native land in the face of a foreign invasion. The Territorial Force, however, has, in the opinion of the authors of this book, proved a failure. The Royal Commission, under whose suggestion it was enlisted, clearly held that, in a democratic nation such as we are now supposed to be, it was the paramount duty of every citizen of military age and sound physique to fight for his country, and that a timely and adequate training of the manhood of the country must be equally universal.

"Mr. Haldane," says Lord Roberts, "when in 1906, he became Secretary of State for War, was also of this opinion. His earliest speeches foreshadowed the creation of a "Nation in Arms." He visualised it as amounting to seven, or eight, or even to nine hundred thousand men; but in spite of the experiences of his predecessors, he insisted on believing that no compulsion was necessary to fill its ranks. And, notwithstanding his own experience of the last three years, he still refuses to believe—at any rate officially—in the hard logic of facts. The "Nation in Arms," 900,000 strong, was rapidly reduced to a Territorial Force of 315,000, and, after nearly three years of strenuous recruiting, and the loyal co-operation of civilians and soldiers alike, the actual numbers enrolled now amount to less than 267,000 officers and men, and these numbers tend to decrease rather than to advance."

Nor is it merely a question of counting heads," all experience goes to show that when it comes to war, only a very small proportion of a voluntary force can be induced to enlist for active service, while an infinitely smaller proportion of untrained civilians comes forward to expand professional resources.

During the South African War, for instance, one man of every five of the Militia volunteered; of the Yeomanry and Volunteers one man in fifteen; but of the untrained civil population only one man in every thousand. Yet it would be unfair to assume that such citizens were deficient in patriotism. They were deficient in military capacity, and they knew it. Men, however patriotic, might well be deterred from coming forward to take their place in the field, even at a moment of crisis, by a sense of their incompetence, and by the feeling that even if they went to the front they could be of no effective use there. Indeed, in a sudden emergency, the "power of expansion" is only possible on the basis of pre-existent widespread military training.

It is a complete fallacy to regard the creation of a large army for home defence as militating against our power to take the offensive, or as calculated, in Sir Ian Hamilton's word, to "paralyse our own attack, sacrifice our initiative, and imperil all that we stand for in the world." On the contrary, the existence of such a force would not only give greater freedom to our attack in the first instance, but could alone supply that in which we are at present most conspicuously lacking the power of keeping up the attack by continuous reinforcements of trained men.

It is not to be understood that any attack is made upon the patriotic spirit of the young men of the present generation. The spirit is willing enough, but the circumstances are too strong.

It is not, as Mr. Haldane would have us believe, a question whether there are or are not in this country 315,000, or three times 315,000, young men who have in them the spirit of patriotism. The question is whether, under existing conditions, it is possible for the patriotic young men to give scope to their desire to become efficient citizen soldiers without suffering in their careers from the competition of those who are unpatriotic, or at least have never been wakened to a sufficiently active sense of public duty. The whole issue of voluntary patriotism versus forced patriotism, which Mr. Haldane and Sir Ian Hamilton make, is a false one. The real alternatives are compulsory unpatriotism for the patriotic or compulsory patriotism for the unpatriotic. Which do you prefer?

But the time has come when a "nation of shopkeepers" must take account with itself, and consider how far its very survival is likely to remain a possibility unless it reconstructs its policy of military service. The voice of history proves that victory has always rested with the nation which has forced itself to accept the full obligations of Imperial responsibility.

Everything, indeed, in the history of the ancient world, whether we take into view Roman Republic and the later Empire, or the civic States of Hellas, everything in the history of modern Europe, from the conquering hordes of Charles the Great to the brigades and corps of Moltke, drives us irresistibly to seek the explanation of the conduct of armies in the field, their weakness or fortitude, their impetuosity or reluctance, their pliancy or daring, in something much deeper than the question: Have they enrolled themselves in obedience to hunger and the recruiting sergeant, or in obedience to a national edict?

Lord Roberts's views upon compulsory service are, of course, well known, but they bear reiteration, all the more because he argues with temperance and judgment, no less than with conviction and the most whole-hearted sincerity. This eager, emphatic, but withal well-measured piece of judicial pleading demands the careful study of every adult citizen reader in the British dominion. For the things that it considers are the things that belong unto our peace, and there can be no parochial politician of Little Peddington so myopic in his outlook, or so shrivelled into egotism, as to remain insensible to the clarion call which summons every hale and reasonable man in the country to bear his part in defending the cause of England against those inevitable perils into which apathy and ignorance seem likely to plunge her to her eventual, and not too distant, destruction.

Last week the annual return for the Territorial Force for the year ending Sept. 30, 1910, was published; and the very first thing to note is the date mentioned. It would be difficult to choose a date when returns would more flatter the Territorial Army than Sept. 30 last. At that date there must have been hundreds, even thousands, of men on the muster-rolls who could not have been materialised upon parade—all the non-efficients, the men who at camp had proved physically unfit, and the men who had complied with the efficiency regulations for the year, but had handed in their arms and kit and left the Service. These individuals would still be found on the muster-rolls, but for all intents and purposes they were mere paper soldiers, and not to be reckoned upon. First of all, then we must make a liberal discount for the date, amounting to, at least, 6 or 7 per cent.

The actual figures are none too encouraging even as they stand, but, on the other hand, they lend themselves to gross exaggeration. It is true, as one of our contemporaries pointed out, that during the year ending Sept. 30 last, there were actually 67,000 fewer recruits than during the preceding twelve months, but it is only fair to bear in mind that the year 1908-9 was a "bumper" year, on account of the recruiting boom, and it would be quite futile to compare the recruit output of the two periods.

A far more practical way of analysing the recruiting market is to take the figures for the two years together. This gives 152,000 recruits for the double period. From this we must make an allowance of 10 per cent. per annum for men who join and afterwards are unable to fulfil their engagements, and who are found unsuitable and unlikely to make efficient soldiers. This would give us an average of 76,000 recruits per annum, less 7,600 wastage; that is, a recruiting income of 68,000 men per annum, provided that the market keeps up to the level of the past two years. But herein lies the whole crux of the question, for we have no reason to believe that the market will do anything of the sort, and there are many indications which point t

a contrary conclusion. If we could make sure of a net income of 68,000 men annually, there would be no cause to be pessimistic, for although the bulk of men only engage for four years, there are many of them who re-engage for extended periods, so that, striking an average, it would be safe to calculate on five years service all round. Five times 68,000 is 340,000, some 25,000 in excess of the authorised establishment. Thus, we come to the conclusion that if we can get up a recruiting boom every other year we have a good chance of keeping our citizen Army with repleted ranks.

THE DARKER SIDE.

This is very comforting, but it is not common sense. We must look at things as they are, and not as they might be. Last year we took in 42,000 recruits—if there had not been a boom in the preceding year this figure would have doubtless been slightly increased. It would be fair to say that in normal years in the present condition of the labour market and of the national morale, this country can produce 45,000 recruits for the citizen Army annually; from these we must strike off 10 per cent. for wastage, and thus it will be seen that at present, once the market steadies down to normal, we should be able to support a Territorial Force of some 210,000 men or so. This is not a pleasant reflection but there is worse to come. Of the 257,000 non-commissioned officers and men 85,000, or nearly one-third, were under twenty years of age, and it is to be feared that this is a factor with which we shall always have to cope.

As to the statistics of men whose engagements expire during the next four years, that problem has been dealt with so recently in these notes that there is no cause to dwell on it further, save to express satisfaction that officialdom has no excuse for failing to realise the danger, since it is fully informed of the facts. It only remains to see what steps other than the publication of statistics will be taken to remedy the trouble. What steps—if any—and when? for the time factor is important since barely a month remains of the recruiting period for this year.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, APRIL 22.

A case of a highway robbery occurred on Wednesday night within the limit of Bhojawadar, near Dhola. A Bania, who had come down from Gujarat Pattan, was robbed of Rs. 500, including some ornaments. The victim, on being interviewed, related the circumstances under which he was duped. He said he was and is an inhabitant of Pattan at which place three Banias, who subsequently proved to be Thugs, arrived from Kathiawar. During their short stay there an acquaintance was formed which subsequently led to a marriage contract, the victim, who is a widower, agreeing to pay Rs. 500 to the parents of the girl in question. The party started from Pattan arriving by the 17-down mixed train at 22 hours at Dhola Station. Thence the three Thugs asked the Bania to accompany them to a village a mile away on the explanation that he must see the girl's uncle who resided there. To this the Bania consented. On his way there the man was suddenly set upon, beaten severely and ordered to part at once with all the valuables he had on pain of death. The matter is under investigation.

On Friday night a fire occurred on the hills of Sehore under Bhavnagar. Fanned by the breeze, it spread for some miles. The conflagration could be seen for a great distance and such an occurrence has not been witnessed on these hills for many years.

A tragic scene occurred yesterday when a child of two years old was gored to death by a cow. Passers by attempted to rescue the child, but it succumbed to its injuries.

The weather is hot during the days, but the nights, after midnight, are pleasant.

PARADE OF 10,000 CHILDREN.

Empire Day Demonstration in Hyde Park.

The patriotic demonstrations generally held on Empire Day, May 24, will this year, in many cases, be postponed till June and united with the Coronation festivities. It is hoped, however, that on Empire Day itself lessons or addresses will be given in every school on the privileges and duties of Imperial citizenship.

In London, though the observance of the day in the Council schools will be postponed to June 20 the League of the Empire will hold its usual Hyde Park parade, and on an unusual scale, on Saturday afternoon, May 27. Instead of about 5,000 children—the highest number yet reached—10,000 will march to the Park from all quarters of the metropolis, and the flags of the Dominions will be carried in procession joned to June 20, the League of the Empire in Westminster.

The large organisations, such as the Boys' Brigade Church Lads' Brigade, and Boy Scouts, will supply contingents of 1,000 each; another battalion of 1,000 will be formed by naval units. Fifteen or twenty of the processions will march to the music of their own bands. Almost every London borough will send a contingent chosen by the Mayor. The salute in the Park will be taken by Lord Roberts.

ENGLISH MUSIC.

Features of International Congress.

The arrangements for the important Music Congress that will be held in London during the week beginning May 29 are now sufficiently advanced to be made public, although in many details slight alterations may be expected. It has been decided to make the occasion especially instructive to the foreign visitors by a practical exhibition of the musical state of England at various periods.

The glories of our church music (whether to English or Latin words) will be shown at services to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral and in the Westminster Cathedral; madrigals will be sung at the historical concert of the opening day and by the Huddersfield Choral Society two days later. Purcel and the later composers will be duly honoured; and three entire concerts, two of them orchestral, will be devoted to the works of living Englishmen. With the exception of the final event of the week, an operatic performance [illegible] Bach motet on Thursday afternoon, all the music performed at the entertainments will be English. The syndicate of the Royal Opera has arranged for a performance on the evening of June 3; and it is probable that "The Girl of the Golden West" will be performed on that night, thus giving the Continental visitors their first opportunity of making acquaintance with Puccini's new work.

As president of the society, Sir Alexander Mackenzie contributes the single absolute novelty of the Festival week, an orchestral overture, "Tam o' Shanter." The second Symphony by Sir Edward Elgar, which is to receive its first performance in the previous week at the London Musical Festival, will be a novelty to many of the members of the congress.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF BRITISH COMMERCE IN TIME OF WAR.

The above subject is one that would concern us deeply should a war break out with any Power or combination of Powers possessed of fast, powerfully-armed and armoured cruisers, and I can picture in my mind the consternation among all classes in Colombo, if, whilst we were at war with, say, Germany, a vessel like the "Von der Tann" was known to be "at large" in the track of several of our trade routes to the East or Australia.

We might have hemmed in Germany in the North Sea, as we possibly would have, but the resulting effect would be very much the same as that produced by the elusive Boer General De Wet upon our forces in South Africa when otherwise the Boers were defeated.

In a struggle with Germany for naval supremacy in the North Sea and Home waters, it seems almost impossible on the face of "paper" strength, that we could be beaten, except by a very sudden, well-organised, and accurately carried out "coup," on behalf of our Teutonic rivals; but there are other considerations.

Of course, the average Englishman will always proclaim that on the strength of "personnel" alone we would be bound to win in any case; but the question of weather the German or English sailor is the better man is an unproved factor in wartime. As an Englishman, I prefer to think that the British sailor is a far better all round man than the German; but the Russians, no doubt, thought that the Japanese were not their equals; and the Italians were surprised when the Austrians gained a decisive victory over them at sea. Since the Crimean War, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, America, Spain, and Japan have all had more experience of real naval warfare than we have had ourselves, though, of course, in the days of "wooden walls" and when sailors were needed, and not as now expert mechanics, England nearly always came out top. The modern sailor compares with the old sailor very much as the motor-car chauffeur now compares with the "cabby,"—an entirely different man is needed for the more modern and intricate warlike fittings of a warship. In our navy, much store is put upon prize-firing for the naval guns, and the records made by some individuals are startling and, when published, help to create the impression that our ships would blow any enemy out of the waters; but the Germans maintain that their system of training every man in a gun's crew to be a good average shot is a better one.

Who can tell? Either may be right, and nothing but "Der Tag" will decide. In comparing our strength with other nations it is better to leave personnel out of the question, and draw comparisons by horse-power, guns, and armour.

When one goes carefully into matters, there does not seem to be any urgent need for alarm as regards our "invasion," but there really does seem to be cause for anxiety as to whether our large sea-borne commerce would not, in time of war, be the prey of large, fast, well-armed and armoured cruisers, possessed of a large stock of coal. As pointed out before in a previous letter, the East Indian, China, and Australian squadrons at present can count only one modern vessel capable of dealing with any of the large and powerful cruisers owned by Foreign Powers, which might, at some time, be at war with England, and of which I append a list.

It seems absurd to quote France, Japan, or America as possible enemies, but history does not show anything to prove that an alliance, or entente, or even a kinship, is a guarantee of eternal peace between powerful countries with different interests. Even after we had apparently settled our disputes in a series of conflicts with America an occasion arose for creating a "Flying Squadron" to enforce a point which it was considered Brother Jonathan was abusing; and, whilst in 1815, we were glad to see Blucher to our aid at Waterloo against France, in 1855 we were fighting side by side with that same France, and in 1870, we were as a nation in sympathy with her in her struggle with Germany. At the time of the "Fashoda" incident, war with France was openly discussed between us and our present friends, it is even said now that, but for the bad state in which her naval stores were found to be France would have assumed an aggressive attitude that would have caused a war.

During the Boer War, if our navy had not been in its best fighting fettle the conduct of our own affairs would have been dictated to us by several combined Powers, and it seems more than likely that even France and Germany together might have been allied against us.

In allowing ourselves with Japan, we did "the right thing," and the Japanese have kept very well by their treaties, but the alliance cannot be called one of "blood and kinsmanship," and, there are Englishmen living now who have helped to fire upon Japanese soil.

In taking account, therefore, of our position it is necessary to leave the question of who the possible enemy may be, and also consider every foreign sailor as, at least, equal to our own until we have proof to the contrary.

England has many cruisers that could act as independent commerce destroyers of other nation's shipping, but then if one takes into account our enormous mercantile fleet and how it stands in proportion to other civil fleets the question seems to be what could a vessel like the "North Carolina" do to British shipping compared with the damage done by, say, an "Invincible" or a "Defence" to American shipping, Britain owns 37,000 mercantile vessels. America owns only 3,590 vessels.

The only obvious way to prevent great damage to our shipping in time of war is to station vessels capable of overtaking and sinking ships that are likely to prove "Alabamas" on strategically well-situated stations such as Ceylon; and at present we have none.

What could the "Hyacinth," which is at present our finest vessel on the East India Squadron do against the list of commerce destroyers which I attach? Her description is:—

Tons.	Speed.	Armour Prin. Guns	belt	Coal tons.
5,600	19·7	11—6in.	none	500 tons.

That of the "Minotaur," as remarked before, the only large modern armoured cruiser in the East Indian, China, and Australian squadron, is—

Tons.	Speed.	Armour Prin. Guns	belt	Coal tons.
14,000	22·9	4—9·2in.	6	2,000 maximum.

List of Possible Destroyers of British Commerce.

	Tons.	Speed.	Principal Armour Guns.	Belt.
"Von der Tann"	18,700	28·0 (trials)	8—11·0 in.	6in.
"Bircches"	15,600	26·4 do	12— 8·2 in.	6in.
"Scharnhorst"	11,600	22·7 do	8— 8·2 in.	6in.
"Gneisenau"	11,600	24·8 do	8— 8·2 in.	6in.
"Roon"	9,050	21·17 do	4— 8·2 in.	4in.
"Yorck"	9,050	21·4 do	4— 8·2 in.	4in.

The first four of these can carry 2,000 tons of coal and over 2,0 tons of oil fuel.

The "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" are already stationed in the East.

The "Von der Tann" is probably the finest vessel designed for commerce-destroying ever built.

AMERICA.

	Tons.	Speed.	Principal Guns.	Belt Krupp.
"North Carolina"	14,500	22·48 (trials)	4—10in.	5in.
"Montana"	14,500	22·26 do	4—10in.	5in.
"Washington"	14,500	22·27 do	4—10in.	5in.
"Tennessee"	14,500	22·16 do	4—10in.	5in.
"West Virginia"	13,400	22·14 do	4— 8in.	6in.
"Colorado"	13,400	22·24 do	4— 8in.	6in.
"Pennsylvania"	13,400	24·48 do	4— 8in.	6in.
"Maryland"	13,400	24·40 do	4— 8in.	6in.
"California"	13,400	abt 22 knots	4— 8in.	6in.
"South Dakota"	13,400	22·13 (trials)	4— 8in.	6in.

All can coal over 2,000 tons.

JAPAN.

	Tons.	Speed.	Principal Guns.	Belt.
"Kurama"	14,620	about 22	4—12 in.	7 in.
"Ibaki"	14,620	22·17	4—12 in.	7 in.
"Tsukuba"	13,750	21·[illegible]	4—12 in.	7 in.
"Ikoma"	13,750	21·[illegible]	4—12 in.	7 in.

All can coal 2,000 tons or thereabouts

There are many Japanese cruisers superior to the "Hyacinth," but only those better armed than the "Minotaur" are taken into account.

FRANCE.

	Tons.	Speed.	Principal Armour Guns.	Belt.
"Edgard Quinet"	14,002	23·00	14—7·5 in.	6½
"Waldeck Rousseau"	14,000	23·00	14—7·5 in.	6½
"Jules Michelet"	12,800	22·86	4—7·5 in.	6½
"Ernest Renan"	13,644	24·24	4—7·5 in.	6½
"Leon Gambetta"	12,416	23·15	4—7·5 in.	6½
"Jules Ferry"	12,416	23·00	4—7·5 in.	6½
"Victor Hugo"	12,416	22·86	4—7·5 in.	6½

All coal over 2,000 tons.

In giving the above lists I have only taken into account fast modern cruisers (well coaled) which could dodge or fight—as occasion demanded—our best vessels of the large armoured cruiser type, and, as I have said, at present there is only one British vessel in Eastern, China, or Australian waters capable of "hounding down" any of the above destroyers of commerce, and she would be at a sad disadvantage (according to modern naval opinion as regards the value of long-range gun-fire) if she fell in with such a powerfully-armed and armoured vessels as the "Von der Tann," any of the four American Washington class, or any of the four Japanese vessels mentioned, whilst France seems to have equipped herself for a policy of commerce-destroying which, next to winning a naval war outright, will always be the aim of "our friends the enemy."—T. A. E. in the "Times of Ceylon.'

BATTLESHIP AND AEROPLANE.

Aerial Bombs and Naval Construction.

The probable effect of aerial warfare on the size of battleships formed the theme of an address by Professor J. J. Welch at the annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects in mail week. The contention that large dimensions exposed a greater target to attack, he said, must now be expanded to include the additional menace of missiles from dirigible balloons or aeroplanes. The larger the deck area of the vessel attacked the greater was the probability that the dropped missile would reach its mark. Such attack seemed more likely to be successful from dirigibles having speeds adjusted to the course and speed of the vessel attacked. Assuming the attack to be delivered from a height of one mile, and therefore reasonably out of range of high-angle fire, a bomb carrying 100lbs. of explosive would take about 20 seconds to reach the water level and would then have a striking velocity approaching 500 feet per second.

This compared favourably with the 80 seconds taken by an under-water torpedo to travel the same distance. Twenty seconds would not suffice to allow the vessel to sweep clear of her previous track before the missile reached water level. The difficulties associated with correctly judging speeds of battleship from such a height, and of making proper allowance for cross-wind currents combined to render a hit very uncertain, if a single missile only was employed but it was stated that arrangements were being made, for dropping a number of such missiles from a single dirigible, in which case this form of attack would become a serious menace. Even so, it seemed reasonable to suppose that the best protection against attack from aerial craft would be found in counter-attack by the same type of airship associated with guns on the attacked vessel specially trained for high angle fire.

This defence would be analogous to that adopted against torpedo-boats and torpedo-[illegible]. With these considerations in view, the menace from the air might be expected to have no greater effect on limitation of size than that resulting from the introduction of the torpedo.

NEW DUTCH TARIFF.

£900,000 for Old Age Pensions.

The Dutch Government has submitted to the Houses of Parliament a Tariff Amendment Bill estimated to bring in additional revenue amounting to £1,000,000. Of this, it is intended to use £900,000 for the payment of old age pensions to workmen. The Bill contains a clause for the imposition of a 15 per cent. duty on the goods of countries discriminating against Holland. It also provides that the Government shall buy no foreign goods without the permission of the Crown when these goods can be purchased in Holland at moderate prices.

Roughly speaking, half finished articles will be subject to a duty of from 3 to 6 per cent., and wholly manufactured goods will pay from 1 to 12 per cent. Horses for human food will be subject to a duty of six shillings a head.

Duty amounting to 3 per cent. will be levived on the following: Iron or steel finished, dynamos and electric motors, cast-iron and steel unfinished.

Duties of 5 per cent will be charged on taps, nails, chains, steel wire, axletrees, barrels, wheels, iron tyres, springs, couplings, buffers, copper wire, locomotives, railway carriages, engines, boilers, pumps, balances, weights, typewriters, cash registers, etc. Other carriages, bicycles, pins, needles, hooks, buttons, etc, will pay 10 per cent. Articles of stone, finished, will be charged 10 per cent, chinaware 12 per cent., and articles of Britannia metal and Queen's metal finished, 12 per cent and unfinished 10 per cent.

The following charges per 100 kilogrammes 220lb., will be levied on the articles named: Flour ground, oatmeal and oats 1s. 8d.; medicines ready for use, £17, plasmon etc, £2, gunpowder, £2 3s.; soap ready for use, £17; biscuits, 5s, tea, £2 and cigarettes £21 plus 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Furs, carpets, curtains, articles of dress, hats, and millinery will pay 12 per cent. thread string, packoloth etc. 6 per cent. and linen drapers' wares etc., 10 per cent.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 25th March.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 25th March in G.I.P. Ry. including I.M. Ry. System	2791·38	1484700	17821296	19305996
A. D. C. Ry.	125·66	2860	339571	362171
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2100	22119	24219
Total	2957·33	1515400	18176986	19692386
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 25th March 10 G.I.P. Ry. including I.M. Ry. System	2784·67	1599734	19882345	21982079
A. D. C. Ry.	125·66	28346	329642	357988
B.-K. Ry.	40·29	1958	15745	17703
Total	2950·62	1630038	19727732	21357770
Increase (G.I.P. Ry. including I.M. Ry. System or A.D.C.B. Baran Kotah R.	+6·71	—115034	—1561049	—1676083
	.....	+ 254	+ 3929	+ 4183
Decrease	.....	+ 142	+ 6374	+ 6516

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th April on 504·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,86,000	Rs. 3,70,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,59,000
Or per mile of Railway	367	733	8	1,108
For previous 13 weeks of half year	21,85,073	42,34,132	47,893	64,67,098
Total for 14 weeks	23,70,073	46,04,132	51,893	70,26,098
COMPARISON, Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,75,014	3,60,958	5,076	5,41,048
Per mile of Ry.	347	716	10	1,073
Total to corresponding date	23,77,904	46,54,942	1,09,887	71,42,733
Increase for the week				Rs. 17,952
Decrease to date				1,16,635

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HILL.

Military Blindness.

Everybody is apparently agreed, says a Military correspondent in the "Daily Mail," that not enough money is being spent on aeroplanes for the British Army. But no one has yet shown the enormous and incalculable value of the aeroplane as a factor in warfare. No one in England, that is to say. For the French have gone straight to the point, and all their work shows that they have realised the new principles of warfare which the appearance of the aeroplane involves.

They have seen, and we have not, that a weapon has appeared which will have as revolutionary an effect as the rifle itself. The obstinate clinging to tradition which still arms cavalry with the lance and sword—arms fit only for the dodo—blinds the British authorities to the secret of the aeroplane. A change of principle is involved, and we, as a military Power, are slow to such changes.

The course of battle is decided by the scout. Upon the information he brings depends the formation, direction, and method of attack or defence. And the ideal scout has appeared. We labour under the belief that aerial battles are a possibility of the future; we construct elaborate nightmares of bombs from the air. These may be the function of aerial vessels of the future. But where, the other day, lies the power of the aeroplane? Not in fighting, not in bomb-dropping, not in despatch carrying, but simply and solely in seeing.

FUNCTIONS OF THE AEROPLANE.

In a recent article in the "Daily Mail" the functions of aeroplanes in warfare were summarised as follow:—

Attacks upon troops on the march with machine guns.

Dropping incendiary bombs upon supply stores.

Destruction of bridges by bombs and attacks upon lines of communication.

Attacks upon bivouacs, and the harassing of an enemy during the night by the dropping of bombs.

This, according to all indications, represents the opinion of the military authorities. Such blindness would be incredible in any other quarter. Those four branches of duty are negligible, almost ridiculous, compared with the potentialities of the airman as a scout.

War, it was once postulated, depends largely upon guessing what lies on the other side of a hill. The postulate may be abolished. For in any normal weather the guessing in now a certainty.

When two hostile forces approach each other in the field they do so with far flung "feelers." Each has its scouts in advance, thin lines following them. When battle is joined the scouts fall back and the thin lines come in contact. At this point begins the guessing, which in these days of wide frontages and smokeless rifles governs the issue. Each commander's pre occupation is to discover the position of the other's main force. The thin lines in front are mere screens. From some unknown point in the line of the enemy's skirmishers will develop his main attack. What point? This is the riddle that General Brown and Feld-Marschall Schmidt are equally intent on solving. If Brown knew the position of Schmidt's main body Brown could guess the point of attack and make his preparations accordingly. Schmidt would be equally content if he knew where Brown's massed troops lay. Such knowledge would enable him to attack the weakest spot of Brown.

Now until the present time this vital knowledge has been beyond the reach both of Schmidt and Brown. They have done all they can to secure information by the use of scouts, mounted or afoot. But the information has never been, could not be, complete. Hence battles have been deplorably messy affairs.

WHAT THE FRENCH ARE DOING.

That the French have realised that seeing is the chief faculty of the new arm is fully proved by the reports of their exploits. To begin with, each airman carries with him an "observer" officially so-called. He has nothing to do with the management of the machine, but concentrates his energies upon observing and charting the country beneath him. Good charts, good glasses, and good training in surveying are his qualifications. The cross-country flights of the French Army airmen are not mere feats of daring. They are part of the scientific and swift development of an instrument that is going to change the whole aspect and plan of warfare. When four airmen fly across a great stretch of country, the tradition-worshipping British military mind sees in it practice for a bomb-dropping raid. It is something much bigger than that. It is the art of unveiling the whole dispositions and designs of an opposing army.

It is exasperating to see it set forth in print that the duties of the aeroplane are those tabulated above. "Attacking troops on the march with machine-guns!" What can a machine-gun do from above? How will you take a range while moving at thirty miles an hour in an apparatus of small stability? The effectiveness of the machine gun lies largely in the flatness of the trajectory of its bullets. To carry it off the ground would be like putting a submarine on wheels to run overland. "Dropping incendiary bombs upon supply stores." When are stores left unguarded, and how can an aeroplane the sound of which is loud and unmistakable, approach unseen within range? "Destruction of bridges by bombs and attacks upon lines of communication." The airmen must first alight and become sappers for the destruction of the bridges, and lines of communications are not so fragile that an aeroplane can sweep them away with its wings. 'Attacks upon bivouacs." And good luck to the airman who supply tired troops with such harmless amusement. As well use the rifle for putting in bulbs as waste the aeroplane upon such trivialities as these.

RECONNOITRING POSSIBILITIES.

I judge, from an experience of mountaineering, that an airman at a height of 6,000 feet would have a range of vision over quite thirty miles. With glasses any considerable body of troops, especially troops in motion, should be visible at ten or fifteen miles. Buller might have seen all, or nearly all, that lay between him and Ladysmith. Imagine what that would have meant; try to conceive the blunders and the losses such a power of seeing would have rendered avoidable. The days of such tragic mistakes are gone for us when the British Army, like the French Army, develop eyes, and when they can convey news of what they see, by the medium of wireless, to the brain directing the whole organisation of an army in the field. This power is within our reach, and no nation needs it so much. We fight, probably, more in every year in various parts of the Empire than any other country does within its dominions. France wants the aeroplane for home work and for Algeria, but we want it in India, on the North-West Frontier, in the Sudan, Nigeria, and wherever a "little war" breaks out.

Given the power of wireless allied with the aeroplane—nothing but a matter of further development, for its possibility has already been established by Mr. Thorne Baker's experiments—we have a weapon of enormous portency. Troops hidden far out of view would be brought within the field of the guns, and close order would be perilous even within three miles of the enemy's advanced lines if he were similarly equipped. The complications and changes involved in manœuvring, marching, tactics, and strategy are almost incalculable. Has the War Office grappled with them or considered them? There is no outward sign, and £85,000 for the purpose during the current year is not encouraging.

The authorities of the Zoological Gardens, at Regent's Park, have acquired a healthy sea elephant, which is the only specimen of its kind in England.

Fifty books, selected under the late Mr. Alfred Huth's will, from the celebrated Huth Library, will shortly be added to the British Museum. The bequest equals the cream of the Grenville collection, and include wonderful manuscripts, rare French and German incunabula, and many other treasures.

Col. Richard Henry Beddome, of Sispara, West Hill, Putney, and formerly of the Madras Staff Corps, for twenty-two years head of the India Forest Department, who died on Feb. 23 last, aged eighty years, left estate of the gross value of £170,326 of which the net personalty has been sworn at £154,046.

MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN.

A Grave Condition Readily Remedied.

That great physician, Sir William Broadbent, once declared that "for one child that dies, the constitutions of half-a-dozen are ruined by the same conditions which caused the death of the infant."

These words cannot fail to impress every father and mother, especially when they notice that their children are not making that progress which the little ones ought. Unfortunately, this lack of progress is only too common among the children who are born in India. The result is that their parents are always anxious to send them home to England at the first possible opportunity.

These children always present at a typical appearance, with their pale complexions and languid movements, for they exhibit none of that energy or desire to play which should characterise every normal youngster, and they have none of the bright look in the eye, or vigorous, alert mentality, ever seeking for information, which are so characteristic of healthy childhood.

Many of these children, as they grow, either gain in weight very slowly, or do not gain at all. The result is that they get less and less well nourished as the days pass, until they become seriously ill, and fears are entertained lest they may fall into what is commonly called "a decline."

The complaint from which these children suffer is often obscure in its origin, but that it is due to something which interferes with the nutritive function is obvious at the first glance.

HOW TO RESTORE NUTRITION.

Happily, Science has, in recent years, discovered a preparation which has so potent an effect in these cases that it might almost seem as if it worked by magic. It consists of the body-building material of pure milk, chemically combined with glycero-phosphate of sodium, a salt which enters largely into the composition of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.

These two highly valuable nutritive substances reinforce each other's action both on the nervous and physical side of the body, while they also bring about a rapid and remarkable improvement in the blood, increasing the number of the red blood corpuscles and their quality in a manner which is little short of extraordinary.

As the result of these varied actions, there is a great stimulative upheaval of all the body's natural functions. The evidence of this is, immediately, seen in many directions. Thus, the digestion rapidly improves, the appetite becomes keen and strong, the powers of assimilation are increased, and very soon the bones which were plainly visible all over the body are hidden by firm muscles and healthy fat, while the eyes brighten, the lips redden, the face becomes rosy, and the child resumes the normal activity of healthy, vigorous mental and physical life, and sleeps well and restfully.

Such children can successfully combat the disabilities inevitable to the Indian climate, and, provided ordinary precautions are taken, may remain with their parents without detriment to their health and without the necessity of a separation which is an inevitable source of sorrow to all concerned.

PROOF OF A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

The preparation which works these wonders is Sanatogen. Every doctor knows its remarkable power to bring about the nutritive changes mentioned, for they occur in adults who suffer from the evil effects of malnutrition just as they do in children, and many cases have been reported in the medical journals. From the "Medical Press and Circular" the following remarkable instance, which may be regarded as typical, is quoted: "A girl, aged three, had always been delicate and nervous; could not walk far on account of pain in her knees. Her height was 37 1-2 inches and her weight 32 1-2lbs. Fifteen months before this time it had been 32 lbs. Although no organic or constitutional disease could be found, yet the almost stationary weight was a very suspicious point. The ordinary healthy child of her age should clearly have gained many pounds in the course of these fifteen months. She was ordered Sanatogen, one teaspoonful twice daily, and at once began to put on weight at an average of half a pound weekly. The error of nutrition, in this instance of obscure origin, appears to have been effectually remedied by simple dietetic treatment."

Similar treatment will invariably produce a similar result, so that parents whose little ones are backward in growth or who do not develop with sufficient rapidity have thus a certain, safe, and pleasant method at hand to start their children on the path of vigorous, healthy, normal growth and keep them there. They have only to give Sanatogen and they will see an immediate unfolding of the latent possibilities of body and brain, which cannot fail to gratify their love and pride in the highest degree.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London) Box 216, G.P.O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE REAL MILITARY PROBLEM.

Dealing with this subject and its solution in the "National Review" for April, Lieut-Gen. Sir Edwin Collen, G. C. I. E., has the following remarks on Compulsory Service:—

"The question whether compulsory service will, or will not, injuriously affect the first line, the voluntary regular Army, is not susceptible of solution by proof at the present time. Such experience as we have had does not point to possible injury to the regular Army, and it is difficult to see why the training of boys and young men, engendering as it must do a pride in themselves and greater physical efficiency, should discourage them from making the Army a profession, especially if they knew that service therein led to advantages in civil life. On the contrary, the more widely spread military training is the greater the prospect of obtaining large numbers of recruits. Precisely the same idea runs through Lord Haldane's scheme and that of Lord Roberts, viz., the popularising of military service, only the former would like to do it by a method of a limited kind that can never give the numbers required, while the latter would apply the principle of service for the country to every one alike. It seems to be almost a logical conclusion that the training of the nations to arms "a nation in arms," as Lord Haldane desires it should be, would be the most powerful stimulus to recruiting for the regular Army. And why should compulsory service for home defence hurt the Navy? Those who choose the Navy as a profession would be exempt from the land defence scheme, and so would those who desire to enter the mercantile marine. The extension of training schools for the naval and military services would be of great national benefit, and often when passing the Duke of York's School in the days of its occupation I have thought what a wonderful advantage it would be to the Army and to the country at large if we could have such an institution in every county. There are many other arguments in favour of universal service, but they are familiar to most people, and need not be repeated. It would mean the regeneration of the nation and the peace of Europe, for there will be no peace if we are not strong enough.

"Let us not only support the Territorial force with all our strength, but do our utmost to get the people of England to accept the conditions of universal service, by which alone that force can be made a full and complete power for defence, with the capacity and the will for the expansion of the overseas Army. International arbitration deservedly finds a high place in the minds of all men at the present moment, but its success depends after all upon the power to insist upon the keeping of the peace. With a supreme Navy and a national Army England could ensure the peace of Europe, and indeed of the world. Such a great ambition cannot be achieved without a great sacrifice, and some day the nation may decide that it shall be made."

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 10th April.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimate in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£15,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 8th April 1911, by Council Bills	£ 710,515
Balance to be remitted from 9th April 1911 to 31st March 1912	£15,089,485

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW NAMES FOR OLD.

A drab day; therefore, says Mrs. Evan Nepean in "Pall Mall Gazette," it is of colours that I will write! Some of the new ones are puzzling in their nomenclature: some of their names tell one nothing, some are literally false. Like the growers of sweet peas we are apt to be annoyed by the "official" styles and titles of certain colours nowadays, and it has amused me for some time to rechristen for myself according to necessity or from mere inclination, many shades and tints which seemed to me all the better for it. There is an adorable shade which I call "satinwood." Think of antique satinwood furniture, and you will arrive at exactly what I mean. There is a sort of unripeness in it—none of your horrid reddish "tan" tones—suggestion of sourness that lies inside some woods as well as outside of them (think of the sourness of an old beech-bole, of a young oak). Talking of beeches, there is the colour that comes from their leaves, green beech leaves dead and dried, clinging to blown-awry, stunted beech coppices in the Peak district, yet warm, bright, foxy brown, a simply exquisite colour in satin, and even more so in velvet. I always think that in her youth Mary of Scotland's hair must have been just that colour!

EUCALYPTUS GREEN.

There are tints with a sort of bloom on them. A green which I can best describe as eucalyptus (blue-gum green) has this, and is, oh! so pretty in certain materials—stuffs with a silvery surface, silks with a sheen. There is a yellow generally called straw, but it isn't straw—it is the exact tint of a yellow hyacinth—the extraordinary difference between that and daffodil yellow has been brought home most vividly to me, sitting in a room bright and sweet with growing hyacinths and daffodils, to feign spring against the black north-easter raging outside. All the shades of "old ivory" Devonshire cream, the very brownest shade of the deeply scalded crust on it, and another colour, still nearer my heart which I call "dirty cream."—and which is enchanting in fine-faced cloth, cashmere and some of the duller-surfaced silks—are delightful things, and follow on the heels of hyacinth yellow. There is the pinkish deep cream I have called "banana" for years, there is the colour of the raw sweet chestnut, preferably fresh gathered. And "Marie biscuit"?—how nice that can be. No, it is not champagne; how could champagne and a biscuit, and opaque at that, be the same colour? There is blue which, as far as I know, no one but myself ever describes as "poison-bottle." It is the cold, piercing shade of that particular type of bottle in which some poisons are still sold, and there is, I know, a kind of antique glass, the name of which I have forgotten, but which I revelled in the sight of, adorning a window in Baker-street not so long ago. Sapphire is not the same—not a bit of it! Take the peridot, that lovely stone, as the best descriptive name for a green we all love. Take the flame opal or the jargoon for a splendid burning brownish-red—only more slight than brownish-red "sounds."

PERPLEXING SHADES.

And then I come to a colour which I adore, and which I find it so very hard to describe. It is still more slight—it is the precise hue of a particularly beautiful gladiola, of a nearly as glorious phlox, and I am not going to give the name of either, for if I do I shall be told that in other soils than mine they turn out something quite different. The sweet pea, Helen Lewis, hasn't a hint of orange with me, and yet with other people she seems to be a regular "Jaffa," fine, upstanding flower that she is—but not orange, no! I have called the gladiola and the phlox rose scarlet, and that is as near as I can go. Sir Herbert Tree's Cardinal wore robes nearly of the same tint, but they were nearer a pink, and this is not pink at all. I was reading a definition of "chaloupe" red in Paris lately—our Coronation. There is a red I call "gloxinia" which is very like it, though possibly a trifle darker; I am not quite sure. There is such depth in all the gloxinia colours, just as there is in the true pansy hues; that most satisfying "dark tawny" which reminds me of old amber and old clear amber, of course, is so attractive, and there are certain lacquers and enamels which give browns of the semi-precious stones are purely beautiful, though of all that Nature ever invented (and Nature invented browns by the thousand) give me the cairngorm shades, the smoky sort that are like "some" tourmalines. The heart of Queen Mary (am I back in the sixteenth century again?) in smoky cairngorm with a diamond crown on top is, I think, one of the most desirable "lookects" that ever was made.

AMONG THE BLUES.

Among the blues there is a group which I mass together as "delphinium blues" and these bring back to memory's eye a blend of peacock and kingfisher, say a portrait of the two birds in enamel, set in a ring of sapphires. But there is a shade that I have to style "dirty" again, like cream, a turquoise that has somehow got a little mud into it turning the beautiful (slight greenish) blue into almost a pastel type of colour. I have a blouse of this in fine net, a mass of tucks and plisse frilling everywhere, and, transparent as is the net, the colour is absolutely opaque, just as certain transparent colours can be brought out in opaque materials, and yet remain transparent. How strange it is! It is not everybody who realises that the so-called "golden yellow" is an absolute misnomer. The colour of gold is what is known as "old gold." As a matter of fact, if you go to the British Museum and into that fascinating little jewellery room you will find that in many cases the older, the gold, the more burnished bright and ruddy it is Copper—since we are among the metals—copper is so delightful; yet how many colours can we not find on a kettle suffering from a London fog? There is a brilliant pinkish and purple iridescence on foggy copper which is like a stormy sunset over heather-clad hills. Heather, now—heather is opaque magenta and, exactly matched, can be quite horrible. Yet as heather itself it is undoubtedly lovely, perhaps (I wonder?) because there is not much of that colouring to be seen "en masse" in nature. Of course, there are lots of magenta flowers, but in spots and patches, not in she

BY THE WAY.

"LIKE A PAINTED SHIP UPO PAINTED OCEAN."

One of Macaulay's finest pieces is a description of a voyage to India. The monotony of the sea voyage is not yet a thing of the past, as will be seen from a letter by A. G. F., which appears in the magazine of Rutlish (his old) School, at Merton. We read:—"Our boat is the four masted barque Oweenee, one of Britain's fastest sailing ships, now in quarantine, for no particular reason. We have been fumigated, nearly suffocated with sulphur, but hope to get alongside somewhen this week and to make up for lost time. It took us five days to reach Dover from Hamburg. Here we felt a big homesick, Old England so near and yet so far! A dead south-west wind meant two whole weeks in the Channel, instead of a day or so, but once clear of the Channel, the Madeiras were soon sighted, and before long we made the acquaintance of the North East trades. Good luck favouring us we escaped the experience of a month in the Doldrums, often the lot of a sailing ship, but matters did not go all our way, for we were jammed, off the coast of South America, near Pernambuco; tacking was again necessary."

INTERNATIONAL HONOURS.

There has been an interesting exchange of honours between England and France recently. The Academy of Sciences has elected Sir J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, as a corresponding foreign member, in place of M. Lorentz. On this side of the Channel we have the Royal Geographical Society honouring Dr. Charcot, of "Pourquoi Pas?" fame with the Gold Medal, the Society's highest award. Five distinguished Frenchmen have been similarly honoured. They are the Commandant Francis Garnier, MM. Elisee Reclus, Grandidier, Captain Binger, and Commandant Foureau.

DEGENERATION OF DANCING.

Having glorified everything reminiscent of freakism in dress, drama, and art, we have now, says the "Graphic," turned our attention to dances. Ever since the American Boston and Two-Step came to England, we have been gradually edging nearer and nearer to freak dances. And now, quite unashamed we have definitely taken them to our hearts. . . The valse is quite forgotten. Valse tunes still flourish exceedingly, because we must have some music to accompany our antics. But a million valse tunes will not make two valsers—out of a modern ballroom. Dancing was once known as the "graceful art." Where is the grace to-day? Anything more ungraceful, awkward even indecent than the contortions of most modern dancers is inconceivable.

A POET'S CONFESSION.

The Carnavalet Museum has just received an interesting relic, the "Dictionnaire des rimes" with which Francois Coppee worked. One would have thought the author of "Le Passant" would not have needed such a book, considering the fertility of his genius, but it was not so. One day a friend calling upon Coppee in rue Oudinot found Napoleon Landais Dictionary on the writing table. The well thumbed leaves testified as to the frequent use of the book. The visitor asked in astonishment, "Do you use a 'dictionnaire des rimes?'" Coppee, whose modesty was a strong feature, replied with a kindly smile. "I am sometimes a poor hand at short lines. Than when I come across 'a rebel' which defies my imagination, I turn to my dictionary. Now you have the secret. "Then, smiling more pleasantly, he added: "You need not tell your readers"—the visitor was a journalist—"of my method or they will think it is only necessary to possess themselves of a dictionary to become poets."

FRENCH ARMY UNIFORMS.

The new uniform for the French Army has been definitely adopted, and the papers declare the transformation will be so considerable that it will amount to an entirely new Army being presented to the nation. The new uniform is pronounced by competent judges to leave nothing to be desired. The colour is a clear greyish green, and will be common to all arms, the distinction being made by the colours of the facings shoulder straps, &c. Officers will wear the same materials as the men, and their sword will be replaced by one of an entirely different model, short, and somewhat similar to that in under the first Empire.

CANAL BOAT CHILDREN.

Children on canal boats suffer many disadvantages. One particularly to which attention has repeatedly been called (says the "Child's Guardian" the organ of the N. S. P. C. C.), arises from the indifference of the parents to school attendance, and the difficulty of getting at those who evade the law in this respect. There need be little wonder at the prevailing ignorance among people who have grown up without ever having the chances of obtaining the rudiments of reading or writing. Of the four witnesses at a recent inquest, only one, the doctor, was able to read the oath. The ignorance of a girl of nineteen was such that the Coroner described it as "deplorable." She could apparently say two words only, "No" and "Ah," and these were jerked out rather than spoken.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The Angora goat is making considerable progress in Queensland. Apart from the value of mohair, the Angora is a splendid clearer of land. Forty goats will clear as much land as a man with a mattook, and do it much better. The goat is the only animal that will take the joy of clearing land, and pile a great portion of the brush and weeds in his shed as manure. All he asks is a dry place to sleep (and he will go there himself), and some food when it is too wet for him to go out. The foregoing recalls the impression that Heredotus received when in Egypt, which like many other deductions of travellers from Halicarnassus, proved to be incorrect.

BOXING EDITORS.

Charleville, Queensland, has been inaugurating its new gymnasium in a decidedly novel fashion—a boxing contest between the editors of the local Liberal "Times" and Labour "Guardian." There was a crowded attendance, and much bitter partisanship was displayed. Both men "fought fiercely," and there was a great deal of clinching and wild hitting. The contest ended in the triumph of the Liberal editor, his Labour opponent at the end of the final round "hanging over the ropes in a dazed condition."

AT EIGHTY-TWO.

Though General Booth is now eighty-two years of age, Mr. Bramwell Booth says he "is still remarkably youthlike in the more important aspects of human life. His activity is extraordinary—on the platform his movements often showing the agility of a man of forty, while his voice and his general alertness are certainly no less striking than was the case ten years ago." But his eyes are much dimmer than they were even if his natural force is still largely unabated. "He can no longer read, although he is still able to write quite clearly, and he cannot see the faces of his audiences." The General's habits in diet continue to be marked by the same simplicity which has characterised them for many years.

ANTISEPTIC SOIL.

When the discoveries of Drs. Russell and Hutchinson with regard to treating the soil with an antiseptic were made known at the British Association, the leading authorities pointed out that they marked an epoch in the history of agricultural science. Dr. Hutchinson gives a detailed account of the work in "Knowledge" for April. He points out that the old conception that the soil is merely a storehouse of plant food has given way, and that it is now regarded rather as a medium in which myriads of micro-organisms exist and exert their influence. The use of mild antiseptics increases the fertility of the soil, and it has been shown that this is due to the action of bacteria which are given a free hand, as it were, owing to the action of other organisms being hindered.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wentworth says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly accessible and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KING AS AN ATHLETE.

The King's reception at Buckingham Palace of the team of polo players who are to represent England in the United States, recalls the fact that his Majesty played regularly when he was a Naval lieutenant. He was a good player, too, and could hold his own with some of the best representatives of the two Services. Almost every form of manly exercise has been practised by his Majesty, and there is not the slightest doubt that every kind of sport will benefit enormously during his reign. Shooting, of course, holds the warmest place in his Majesty's affections. "I love a gun," he confessed recently, "but I am almost as happy when I am fishing the pools of Dee with a long day before me." Next to shooting and fishing, King George's warmest admiration is reserved for the Rugby code of football. Not long ago he expressed the opinion that Rugby was an ideal game for all ranks of the Army and the Navy, as it kept the men "fit," taught them to realise the virtues of self-discipline, and to withstand hard knocks. Then again, his Majesty is a capital swimmer, and has actually saved life from drowning. This interesting event took place when, as a youth, he went round the world with his brother in the "Bacchants." A bluejacket fell overboard, and King George went in after him and held him up until assistance arrived. In the "boom" period of cycling his Majesty was often seen awheel; while cricket, of course, he has constantly played and continues to follow with the interest of a keen observer.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

Certain New York journals have been diligently circulating the rumour that King George is showing a disposition to ignore American peeresses and hostesses. His Majesty effectively disposed of this gossip by dining the other night with the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe at Chesterfield House. Before her marriage the Duchess was Miss May Goelet, one of the most popular 'dollar-princesses" in America. The mansion in which the Duke and Duchess entertained their Majesties is one of the most interesting in London. At the time of the last Coronation, the then owner, Lord Burton, lent it to King Edward for the accommodation of foreign Royalty, and for the first time in its long history a sentry was posted at its gate. When Chesterfield House was built by the fourth Lord Chesterfield, in the middle of the eighteenth century, it was surrounded by fields, a thing inconceivable to the Mayfair residents of to-day. A celebrity whose personality was associated with Chesterfield House was Dr. Johnson, and an ante-chamber in the mansion is still called "Dr. Johnson's Room." King George, found occasion to admire the noble staircase of Chesterfield House, a superb piece of interior architecture which was transferred bodily from Canons, the seat of the Dukes of Chandos.

THE OFFICIAL CORONATION PHOTOGRAPHER.

The King has done the expected and followed precedent in appointing Sir Benjamin Stone—Photographer in ordinary to the Imperial Parliament—official photographer for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey. Sir Benjamin will also improve the shining hour by taking a goodly number of pictures of the Coronation processions, the ultimate destination of which will probably be the British Museum. If all goes well Sir Benjamin's Coronation photographs will go to swell an unrivalled series of records which he has made of recent historic occasions for he has hundreds of pictures of the Diamond Jubilee, Queen Victoria's Funeral, and King Edward's Coronation and Funeral. He nearly missed King Edward's Funeral, however. At the time of his late Majesty's death he was travelling abroad, but when he heard the news he immediately abandoned his tour and journeyed over 2,000 miles in order to be present, with his camera, at the Royal obsequies. In Sir Benjamin's opinion, the finest picture in all his wonderful collection is the lying-in-state of Mr. Gladstone in Westminster Hall. The authorities excluded the crowd of mourners for nearly half an hour in order to enable him to take it. At the psychological moment a ray of sunshine pierced one of the windows and fell on the coffin, giving a singularly beautiful effect.

THE KAISER'S RIGHT-HAND MAN.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, whose speech in the Reichstag on arbitration caused such a sensation recently, is a brilliant example of the self-made man. He is of Jewish descent, one of his ancestors having been expelled from Holland on account of his Jewish convictions. This, added to the fact that the Chancellor comes only of middle-class stock, has made his fight for fame a difficult one, and he probably owes his present high position to the fact that he and the present Kaiser were chums together at Bonn University. It is interesting, in view of Bethmann-Hollweg's remarks on disarmament, that the Chancellor is very fond of England and the English. He is a fluent speaker of our language, and acted as host to Mr. Lloyd George when the latter visited Germany some time ago. Many amusing stories are told of the Kaiser's friendship for his present Chancellor when the two were students at Bonn. In those days Wilhelm II. was not noted for his love of learning, while Bethmann-Hollweg was a veritable bookworm, and exercised quite a fatherly care over the hot-blooded young Prince. The future monarch found himself so backward in his philosophical studies that he asked his chum to help him in his work. Bethmann-Hollweg, of course, consented, and one morning, just before a stiff examination, Wilhelm arrived at his friend's room to be "heard his lesson." "Hm," said Bethmann-Hollweg after the hearing, "you haven't read up at all on this subject. You had better sit up all night to-night studying." "No," replied Wilhelm "I must drink with the corps to-night." Without a word, Bethmann-Hollweg closed the book and declined to have anything more to do with the Prince's studies. Wilhelm went off in a temper, but returned the next day in a repentant mood and promised to be more studious in future. In spite of his egotism Wilhelm II. likes to see self-confidence in others, and he probably remembered this little incident when he chose Bethmann Hollweg as his Chancellor.

NEW LONDON MUSEUM AND ITS KEEPER.

The new Museum for London, of which Mr. Guy Laking will be the Keeper, is to be founded on the lines of the Musee Carnavalet in Paris. As the matter is of great national importance, it may be interesting to give some little account of the Paris model. The note of the Musee Carnavalet is the preservation of anything that records or embodies the passing history of the city—such as pictures, plans, souvenirs of revolutions, objects relating to civic progress, and so on. Apply this enterprise to London, and its magnificent possibilities are obvious to the most unthinking person. The Musee Carnavalet originated in the seventeenth century, but it did not assume its present form until 1866, when the City of Paris, took it over, and placed in its rooms the civic library and museum of antiquities and history. The library alone is of immense value and interest, containing, as it does, more than 70,000 volumes and 80,000 engravings illustrative of the history of Paris and the Parisians. Among the most valuable relics and curios in the Paris museum are the death mask of Napoleon, original Lettres de Cachet from pre-Revolutionary Kings consigning troublesome subjects to the Bastille, and a superb model of that historic fortress constructed out of a block of grime Bastille stone. The future Keeper of London's "Musee Carnavalet," Mr. Guy Laking, is the one man in all London who is best fitted by temperament and training for the post. He is the son of the Royal physician, Sir Francis Laking, and one of the greatest living authorities on antiques and works of art. It was Mr. Laking who valued for King Edward, the whole of Queen Victoria's private collection, as well as the various art treasures in the collections at Windsor and Buckingham Palace.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button," It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

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Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, we should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—THOROUGHLY PURIFIES THE BLOOD AND ERADICATES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. Such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Banares, Motiwalla's Chawl near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many Europeans and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

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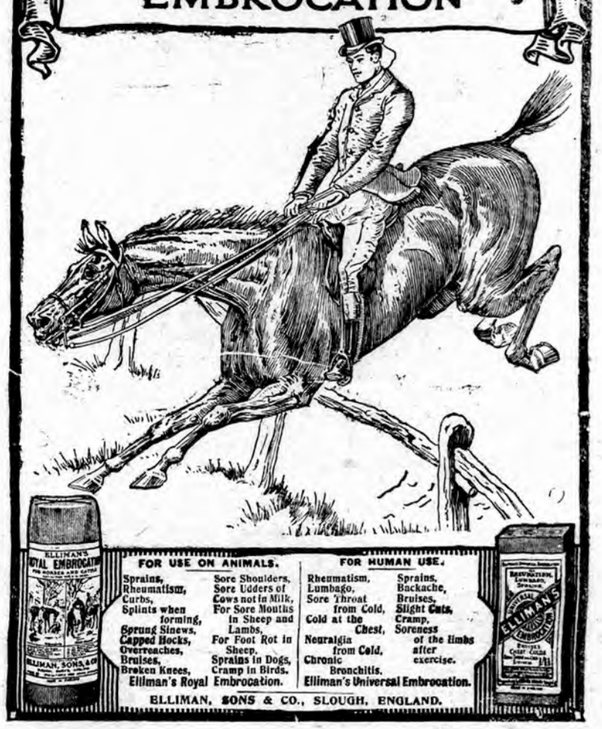

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